

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

Property Name: Stoopley Gibson (Whites Heritage) Inventory Number: QA-222

Address: US 50/301 (north side) Piney Creek Road Historic district: yes  no

City: Chester Zip Code: \_\_\_\_\_ County: Queen Annes

USGS Quadrangle(s): Kent Island

Property Owner: \_\_\_\_\_ Tax Account ID Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Tax Map Parcel Number(s): \_\_\_\_\_ Tax Map Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Project: \_\_\_\_\_ Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Agency Prepared By: DOT/FHWA/E.Elinsky

Preparer's Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date Prepared: 12/3/1979

Documentation is presented in: \_\_\_\_\_

Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation:  Eligibility recommended  Eligibility not recommended

Criteria:  A  B  C  D Considerations:  A  B  C  D  E  F  G

*Complete if the property is a contributing or non-contributing resource to a NR district/property:*

Name of the District/Property: \_\_\_\_\_

Inventory Number: \_\_\_\_\_ Eligible:  yes  no Listed:  yes  no

Site visit by MHT Staff  yes  no Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Description of Property and Justification: *(Please attach map and photo)*

Stoopley Gibson is architecturally significant as a 3-story brick house reflecting the design characteristics of mid-19th c. vernacular architecture applied to the renovation and expansion of a 2-1/2-story full Georgian plan house dating from the later 18th c.

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW**

Eligibility recommended  Eligibility not recommended

Criteria:  A  B  C  D Considerations:  A  B  C  D  E  F  G

MHT Comments:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Carol D. Schull (Keeper NR)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Reviewer, National Register Program

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

Monday, February 11, 1980

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

Stoopley-Gibson (White's Heritage), QA-222  
Chester, Kent Island, Queen Anne's County, Maryland  
Rebecca Howell, 8/25/2006

3.1

### Addendum Section 3

Owner: White's Heritage Partners, LLC  
Street and number: c/o Elm Street Development 6820 Elm Street Suite 200  
City: McLean state: VA zip code: 22101

### Addendum Section 7

Whites Heritage is a 139-acre farm consisting of an eighteenth-century brick manor house with alterations; a modern brick garage; a twentieth-century frame tenant house; and a grouping of twentieth-century agricultural buildings. Whites Heritage is located on Kent Island, east of Stevensville and northeast of Chester. It is north of Route 50/301, west of Castle Marina Road and north of Piney Creek Road. It is bounded by the Chester River to the north and Macum Creek to the west. A tree-lined driveway leads from Piney Creek Road to a circular driveway in front of the main house. A driveway spur leads east to the tenant farm complex extends from south of the circular portion of the driveway. The Cross Island Trail is located at the south end of the property, running parallel to Route 50/301. Currently, the main house is occupied by tenants, and the fields are planted with soybeans.

The three-story brick house remains similar to its condition in the 1979 survey. Overall, the house is in good condition. The slate tile on the floor of the north porch has experienced some deterioration. Also, the framing and screening of this porch is failing in some locations. Cracks in the mortar were also noted on the north façade of the house, running between the western-most window on the second floor of the main part of the house to the window below it. While the roof of the main part of the house is standing seam metal, the west wing addition has slate shingles, and they appear to be in need of minor maintenance. On the south façade, on the third floor, one of the shutters is missing from the window in the second bay. Small satellite dishes on the roof are the most modern alteration.

The 1979 survey form does not address the outbuildings or landscape features. With the exception of a brick, two-car garage and a frame tenant house located to the west of the Subject Site, the outbuildings are clustered in a group approximately 900 feet to the east of the house and slightly to the south. The outbuildings consist of two large gambrel-roofed barns, a small ell-shaped office, a corn crib, a shed-roof chicken coop, a vehicle shed, and a small dilapidated frame shed.

The larger barn or West Barn has a gambrel roof running east and west. It has frame construction and a poured concrete foundation and floor. It has dimensions 36 feet, 6 inches by 68 feet. By including the width of two silos and a stair hall wing located on the north side, the dimensions are 49 feet by 68 feet. The silos are cylindrical and flank the stair hall wing to form a symmetrical north façade. The stair hall wing has a gambrel roof and is two stories in height. The main portion of the barn is equivalent to three-and-a-half stories in height. The ground level is divided into livestock stalls by metal poles and metal fencing, and it has eight windows framed in metal on each the north and south sides. Troughs in the concrete, measuring about a foot wide and six inches deep, separate each stall from the central passageway. Double sliding doors form vehicular sized entrances at the east and west ends of this passageway, and a window is located on each side of these entrances. The north side has a wood door that leads to the stair hall wing, which has access to each of the two silos and to the exterior. Wood stairs lead to

the second level of the stair hall wing and to the hay loft, in which the framing of the barns is visible. The east and west walls of the loft have two levels of entrances for hay storage and removal, a double set of door at the top, and a single wood door below. Two small dormers containing three windows each are located on the north and south facades near the top of the gambrel roof. The style of the West Barn is typical of a dairy barn from the first half of the twentieth-century, incorporating modern agricultural technology and materials.

The smaller barn, or East Barn, seems to slightly pre-date the West Barn. It is orientated running north and south and has dimension of about 34 feet by 50 feet, with a height equivalent to about three stories. It is frame, with a gambrel roof and a concrete foundation. Sliding double doors on the north and south ends create a passage through the first level of the barn. The openings are flanked by nine-light windows. Livestock stalls are divided by wood frame dividers and gates. The east side of the barn has five windows with nine lights each; this half of the barn has a full frame partition at the south end. The west side of the barn has five windows (three with six lights and two with nine lights) and a small (about 4 feet high) exterior door. The loft is accessible from the interior only by a ladder and from door-size openings on the north and south gables. Asphalt shingles cover the roof, and there is a large hole in the roof, at the south end of the west side. Some of the windows are missing on the first floor of the barn. The windows are fit into the barn with metal frames like in the West Barn, but that is the only use of metal in the building, suggesting, along with the smaller size, an earlier construction date.

The ell-shaped frame office is diminutive in scale compared to the adjacent barn. It has a poured concrete foundation and two gable roofs intersecting at the southeast corner. There is a brick stove chimney on the north end of the building, located off-center of the north gable. A six-over-six window is centrally located under this gable. Viewing from the west shows one door on the recessed portion and one window under the extended gable portion. The flat south façade has two entrances: one under a gable and one under the east-west running portion of the roof. The flat east façade has one six-over-six window.

The corn crib is built on concrete piers and is constructed with a one and a half story middle section and two sides, creating three chambers. The central chamber has a gable roof that runs north and south. Each side chamber has a shed roof that meets the wall of the exterior wall of the central chamber at the bottom of the gable roof. The siding for each side chamber is perpendicular to the ground, while the central chamber has regular clapboard siding. Each chamber has a door located on the west side. The corncrib is located south of the West Barn and north of a chicken coop.

The frame chicken coop has a shed roof that is higher on the south side. The entrance to the inside is located at the south side of the west façade. Inside, there is a dirt floor and built in shelves on the north and east walls. A horizontal window opening, covered with chicken wire is located along the south façade. There is a fence running from the south

of the chicken coop, which provided a yard for the chickens that formerly occupied this building.

A vehicle shed is located to the east of the West Barn and to the north of the East Barn and runs east and west in a long rectangle. It could hold approximately seven automobiles. It has a concrete foundation, dirt floor, frame construction, and asphalt shingles on a gable roof. The south side wall is supported by posts, but the roof overhangs these posts. The east and west walls have a cut-out portion under the gable on the south side to line up with the placement of the supporting posts. The vehicle shed and the chicken coop both have visible brackets between the roof and the wall.

The ruins of a small rectangular shaped shed with a gable-roof are located to the east of the vehicle shed. Unlike the other farm buildings, the wood shingles were used here. The use of this building is unknown, but it likely dates to the twentieth-century like the other agricultural buildings of the tenant complex.

The brick three-car garage is located directly to the west of the manor house. It is a story-and-a-half, mimicking the form of the west addition to the house, with a gable roof, three dormers each on the south façade and two on the north, and a smaller gable roofed wing at the west. The garage has a very similar brick color to the main house and the addition to the main house. It is orientated with the garage entrances facing south, and there is a brick path that leads from an east side door to the laundry room door of the manor house, along the edge of a vegetable garden. A greenhouse extends from the west side of the garage, with a brick half-wall on the lower portion and glass above. The garage has a slate roof that is in poor condition. The garage most likely dates from the second-half of the twentieth century.

To the west of the garage, is a small, one-story ell-shaped tenant house. It is built of frame construction, with clapboard, and has a small frame porch on the south façade, signaling its entrance. The house has a roof that consists of two intersecting gables. Due to its concrete foundation, and the design of the windows (two six-over-six windows set directly next to each other and decorative shutters), it can easily be placed as a twentieth-century structure. Perhaps, the most striking feature of this tenant homestead is the large magnolia tree located directly to the west of the house, which serves to physically and visually separate it from the garage of the main house.

Trees serve as another character-defining feature to the property along the driveway. The driveway leading to the main house is flanked by evenly planted cedars. Two old oak trees are located in the middle of the driveway circle at the south of the house, and they have had steel rods attached to them to prevent limbs from falling. The house itself is surrounded by trees and shrubs including magnolias, holly, juniper, and boxwood. The rest of the property is relatively flat, due to the nature of the island, and open, due to its use as farmland. The property has also been used for hunting and for providing access to the Chester River; a hunting blind and small dock on the property, along with a swimming pool located behind the house, reflect these recreational uses. It is noted that the waterline has receded from its historic location. Route 50 and its associated

Stoopley-Gibson (White's Heritage), QA-222  
Chester, Kent Island, Queen Anne's County, Maryland  
Rebecca Howell, 09/05/2006

7.4

businesses are visible from the property, as are condominiums located on the east side of Castle Marina Road.

### Addendum Section 8

Stoopley-Gibson or White's Heritage is significant as being a brick manor house, parts of which date to the eighteenth century. This significance is reflected in a Determination of Eligibility completed in 1980. A quarter century later, this significance remains, but other characteristics are taken into consideration as well. The property is significant beyond the house. The land itself is significant, because Kent Island is the site of the oldest permanent colony in what is now Maryland. The property creates a rural historic landscape with the components of manor house, tenant house, tenant farm, landscaped driveway, and water frontage. The changes in use and the physical alterations that have been made to Stoopley-Gibson reflect general patterns of social history, with special reflection of slavery and race relations; agriculture and economic change; and the history of preservation.

In regards to slavery, it is clear from census records that a number of slaves lived on the property throughout the eighteenth-century and until the Civil War. It is significant as a location from which a fugitive slave escaped in 1854, and this event was listed in *The Fugitive Slave Law and Its Victims*, published by the American Anti-Slavery Society of New York in 1856, a significant abolitionist tract. After the Civil War, black domestic servants and farm laborers continued to live on the property through the end of the nineteenth century, but the loss of free labor had an economic impact on the former slave-owning farmers.

The transfer of White's Heritage from the White family to the McGuckians in 1934 marks a transition in the economy of Kent Island and the Eastern Shore. It is of note that the tenant farm complex dates to the first half of the twentieth-century. Sometime between 2002 and the present, an asbestos-shingled frame house located at the west of the farm complex was demolished. Photographs of this house is included in Jeanne Ward's *A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of the Proposed White's Heritage/ Gibson's Grant Development* as Figures 8 and 26.<sup>1</sup> This house, being located so close to the agricultural buildings, was clearly more closely associated with agricultural production. It is likely that the McGuckians were not farmers, but gained wealth from other professions and purchased a farm with the purpose of renting the farm to tenant farmers. The purchase of Stoopley-Gibson by the McGuckians coincides with the restoration of Colonial Williamsburg and a general awakening of interest in historic preservation. The kitchen wing, with its substantial Butler's Pantry is very characteristic of the 1930s. Likewise, the bathrooms were modern necessities by the 1930s and their installation. Generally, the finishes bear a 1930s mark, and especially the large amount of built-in cabinetry in bedrooms and shelves in living spaces. By the 1930s, nearly all visitors would have approached the house by car, and it is likely that the McGuckians planted the trees along the driveway, in effect turning the back of the house into the front. The staircase would have been completely re-built in order to accommodate the reversal of this circulation pattern, and the third floor may have been added at this time, adding to the seamless flow of the center hall. The north side porch addition not only resembles the portico at Mount Vernon, another inspiration in early historic preservation, but also creates an outdoor room utilized as a location for appreciating a scenic view of the Chester River.

From the Early Settlers of Maryland, and from Chancery Court proceedings from Queen Anne's County, some additional knowledge has been researched about the characters that

featured in the seventeenth-century history of the Stoopley-Gibson property. The ownership history is difficult to trace because of the variations in name spellings, the fact that Andrew Ellenor's widow Aneke married a total of four times, and the only heirs produced by the union of Andrew and Aneke were daughters.<sup>ii</sup> As stated in the original MIHP form, Francis Bright acquired the property in 1730, well before any of the extent buildings were constructed.

Census Records and maps are a more enlightening about the actual residents of the house known as Stoopley-Gibson, mostly the Bright and White families and their slaves. A detailed record of the documented occupants of the property follows:

On July 22, 1776, the household of Francis Bright contained: one white male above age 21; one white male between the age of 12 and under age 16; one white male under age 12; one white female above age 21; two white females between age 12 and under age 16; one black male between age 16 and under age 21; one black male between age 12 and under 16; one black female above age 21; two black females between age 12 and under age 16; and two black females under age 12.<sup>iii</sup>

In 1790, the household of Francis Bright (Jr.) contained: two free white males of 16 years and upwards including heads of family; one free white males under 16 years of age; seven free white females; two free blacks; and eleven slaves.<sup>iv</sup>

By 1798, Francis Bright (Jr.) owned 176 acres of Stoopley-Gibson, with a dwelling house valued at \$600 a barn and a corn house.<sup>v</sup>

In 1800, the household of Francis Bright (Jr.) included: one white male aged 10-16; three white males aged between 16 and 26; four white males aged 26-45; one white male over 45 years of age; three females aged 10 to 16; one female aged more than 45 years; and seven slaves.<sup>vi</sup> This household is that of Stoopley-Gibson.

In 1810, a James Bright headed a Queen Anne's County household including: two males under ten years of age; one male between age 26 and 45; two females under age 10; four females between age 26 and 45; one female over age 45; one other free person; and 15 slaves.<sup>vii</sup> James is probably the oldest son of Francis Bright, Jr., and he has probably become head of household after the death of his father.

A 45-year old James Bright was recorded in the 1820 Census, but the record was difficult to decipher. The schedule for the 1830 Census for Queen Anne's County is not indexed at the Maryland Archives.<sup>viii</sup>

In 1840, two James Brights were established in the 4<sup>th</sup> Election District of Queen Anne's County and were recorded as the 118<sup>th</sup> and 120<sup>th</sup> households. The 118<sup>th</sup> household included a total of 21 persons, eight of whom were engaged in agriculture. For the free persons, there were two males under age 5; two males between age 5 and 10; one male between age 15 and 20; one male between age 20 and 30; one male between age 60 and 70; one female between age 10 and 15; one female between age 15 and 20; one female between age 20 and 30; one female between age 30 and 40; and one female between age 40 and 50. The household included eleven slaves: four males under age 10; two males between age 10 and 24; one male

between age 24 and 25; one female under age 10; one female between age 10 and 24; one female between age 34 and 55, and one female between age 55 and 100. The 120<sup>th</sup> household included fourteen persons, five of whom were engaged in agriculture. The free persons included: two males under age 5; one male between age 30 and 40; one female under age 5; one female between age 5 and 10; and one female between age 20 and 30. The slaves included one male under age 10; two males between age 10 and 24; two males between age 24 and 36; one female under age 10; and 2 females between age 24 and 36.<sup>ix</sup> It is not clear if either of these James Brights were living at Stoopley-Gibson, but it is likely that one of them was.

In the 1850 Census, three households headed by Brights are listed in Queen Anne's County: those headed by Joseph F. Bright (25), James Bright (40), and Franklin Bright (26). 25-year-old Joseph F. Bright is listed as a farmer in the 4<sup>th</sup> Election District. 30-year old Sarah Bright and 14-year old Benjamin Brown are listed in the same household, as well as seven slaves: one 45-year old male, one 20-year-old male, one 40-year-old female, one 26-year-old female, one 7-year-old female, one 6-year-old female, and one 3-year-old male.

A 40-year old James Bright is listed as a farmer, having \$6,000 in real estate. His household includes: Sarah, age 16; John, age 13; Mary, age 11; Benjamin, age 9; Anna, age 7; Laura J., age 5; Richard Cray, age 39, who has no occupation, but owns real estate valued at \$10,000, and Richard's wife, Martha. Slaves in the James Bright household include: six males with ages of 22, 17, 13, 13, 10 and 4 and six females with ages of 50, 25, 16, 12, 12, and 1.

Franklin Bright, a 26-year-old farmer owned \$3,000 worth of real estate and is married to Elizabeth, age 23. He owns six slaves: one 25-year-old male, one 23-year-old male, one 16-year-old male, one 4-year-old male, 1 100-year-old female, and one 33-year-old female. It is most likely that Franklin Bright inhabits Stoopley-Gibson, as he was living there when he died in 1865. The 1850 Census also recorded Marmaduke White, as a 24-year-old farmer with \$6,000 in real estate. He is married to Mary, age 21, and they have a one-year-old daughter named Mary. He owns nine slaves: one 30-year-old male, one 26-year-old male, one 13-year-old male, one 3-year-old male, one 2-year-old male, one 30-year-old female, one 19-year-old female, one 12-year-old female, and one 11-year-old female.<sup>x</sup> This is of interest because Marmaduke White bought Stoopley-Gibson in 1868, and shows that he was already a substantial land owner.

In September 1854, a Henry Massey was arrested in Harrisburg, PA under the Fugitive Slave Law. Henry Massey was claimed by Franklin Bright of Queen Anne's County, Maryland, as his slave.<sup>xi</sup>

The 1860 Census records Franklin Bright as a 35-year-old farmer with \$12,000 in real property and \$7,000 in personal property. His wife, Sarah Ann, age 40, has \$2,000 in personal property. They have three slaves: one 25-year-old female, one 4-year-old male, and one 2-year-old male. James Bright, age 52 and a farmer, has \$20,000 in real property and \$5,000 in personal property. His household includes: Gemima, age 45; Sarah, age 23; Mary, age 16; Benjamin, age 14; Anna, age 12; Laura, age 12; William Dixon, age 15; and a black servant: Samuel Davis, age 23. John Bright, age 23, (the son of James Bright) is entered as a farmer, and his household includes 14-year-old Richard Gardiner (white), and a seven-year-old black male named William Watson. M. D. White, age 36, is recorded as a farmer with \$8,000 in real

property and \$6,000 in personal property. His household includes: M.E. White, age 30; Mary, age 10; Thomas, age 9; William, age 5; Sarah, age 3; and Edmund, age 10 months.<sup>xii</sup>

Franklin Bright died without a will in 1865 at an age of 41. As a former slave owner, Franklin might have joined the Confederate Army during the Civil War, but this is speculation. Marmaduke White purchased Stoopley-Gibson in 1868.

The J.G. Stong Map of the 5<sup>th</sup> District of Queen Anne's County shows F. (Franklin) Bright living at Stoopley-Gibson, a J. Bright living south of Crab Alley neck, a J. Bright living on Parsons Island, a J.E. Bright living south of Bat's Neck, and M.D. White as living to the northwest of the Stoopley-Gibson property.<sup>xiii</sup>

The 1870 Census recorded M.G. White, age 43, as a male farmer with \$21,200 in real property and \$6,000 in personal property. Mary E., age 30, was engaged in keeping house. Their children were listed as Mary N. age 19, Thomas K., age 18, S. Catharine, age 12; Wm. Frederick, age 15; Annie A., age 9; Edmund C., age 10; and James, age 1 year and 3 months. S. Catharine, Wm. Frederick, Annie A. and Edmund C. attended school in the past year. John B. Erikson, age 32, and clerk in the county store, also lived in the household. Blacks in the household include: George Soloman, farm laborer, age 24; Alexander Webb, farm laborer, age 56; Rickard Wilson, farm laborer, age 18; Harriet Webb, domestic servant, age 54; Jacob Solomon, farm laborer, age 18; Caroline Wilson, domestic servant, age 37; Mary B. Wilson, domestic servant, age 12; Martha Wilson, age 8; Phillip Wilson, age 5, and Harriet Wilson, domestic servant, age 13.<sup>xiv</sup>

The 1880 Census recorded Mary E. White, age 49, as head of household and employed in keeping house. Her sons included: William F., age 25 and a farmer; Edward C., age 21 and a farm hand; James C., age 12 and in school. Her daughter Annie A. is age 19. Mrs. White has two boarders: Milo Anderson, a Mulatto male, age 25 and a farm hand; and Perry Murray, a 21-year-old black male and farm hand.<sup>xv</sup> In this same year, a Chancery Court disposition described the property "as containing about 162 acres, improved by 'a two story brick house with attic, with a frame back building and all the necessary outbuildings.'"<sup>xvi</sup>

In 1886, Thomas W.K. White (the son of Marmaduke and Mary White) purchased Stoopley-Gibson. Most of the 1890 Census was destroyed by fire in 1921, but the 1900 Census records his widow, Julia E. White, age 41 and born in Maryland, as head of a large farming household. She owns the farm free and clear. She is a mother of twelve children, eight of whom are living. Seven of them live on the farm. They include: T. Walter, age 18, who works on the farm; James F., age 14; Susan, age 12; Gladys, age 8; Marmaduke, age 4, and John H., age 2. James, Susan, and Gladys attended school in the past year. The household also includes black farm laborers and domestics and their children. Hibbet Richardson is an 18-year-old farm laborer; William Johns is a 17-year-old farm hand; Annie Green is a 30-year-old cook, presumably mother to McKinley Williams, a three-year-old black male, and Alberta Green, a nine-month-old black female.<sup>xvii</sup>

The 1910 Census lists Julia E. White (51) as overseer of a farm. Her household has drastically diminished in size since the last census and now includes daughter Gladys (17) and sons

Marmaduke (15) and John (12).<sup>xviii</sup> It is possible that sons T. Walter and James might be working on the farm, but living elsewhere.

The 1920 Census listed farmer Thomas W. (Walter) White, 38, as head of a household consisting of his wife Maud (38); son Richard (14); son Walter (12); son Albert (10); son James B. (4); and daughter Laura E. (less than 1 year). Walter Cain (23) was a laborer on the farm. Thomas W. White would have been farming the property Stoopley-Gibson. Thomas W. White's brother, Marmaduke White, now 26, is listed as a farmer and head of another household in Queen Anne's County consisting of wife Helen, 21, and son Robert, 1. Their brother James White, now 35, is a farmer and head of a household in Queen Anne's County, but he rents his home. He lived with his wife Leiya (33), and daughters Dorothy (10), Julia V. (7), Josephine (6), and a child less than one year old and not yet named.<sup>xix</sup>

The 1930 Census listed T. (Thomas) Walter White, 47, as a farmer owning his farm. He was married at age 22 to Maud K., who was 47 at the time of the census. Their children who were living at home, included: Richard, 24, who had no listed occupation; T. Walter Jr., 23, a carpenter; Alfred, 21, farmer; James D., 14; and L. Evelyn, 11. James White, the brother of Walter White, Sr., was also listed in the Census, as owning a home valued at \$3,000; James did not live on a farm and he worked as a truck operator.<sup>xx</sup>

Census records after 1930 are not available at this time.

According to the original MIHP form, White's Heritage was bought by Benjamin and Gertrude McGuckin in 1934, who are said to have begun the preservation of the house as well as making improvements. In 1950, the McGuckians sold the property to Hugh McNalley, who sold it five years later to John Sause, Sr. Mr. and Mrs. Luther Gregory purchased the house in 1971 and sold it to White's Heritage Partners, LLC. in 2000.<sup>xxi</sup> Current development plans for the property retain the manor house and the two barns.

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<sup>i</sup> Ward, Jeanne. A Phase 1 Cultural Resources Investigation of the Proposed White's Heritage/Gibson's Grant Development, Queen Anne County, Maryland for Whites Heritage Partnership, LLC., 2002.

<sup>ii</sup> Gibb, Dr. Carson and Gust Skordas. The New Early Settlers of Maryland. Online Database. <http://www.mdarchives.state.md.us/msa/speccol/sc4300/sc4341/html/search.html>

<sup>iii</sup> Council of Safety. Census of 1776. Maryland Archives, Box 2, folio 20.

<sup>iv</sup> Census of the United States. 1790. Maryland Archives. Microfilm Reel M2053-1.

<sup>v</sup> Orlando Ridout. White's Heritage, Stoopley-Gibson, Kent Island, Maryland. QA-222. 1979. Maryland Historical Trust. Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form.

<sup>vi</sup> Census of the United States. 1800. Maryland Archives. Microfilm Reel M2056-5.

<sup>vii</sup> Census of the United States. 1810. Maryland Archives. Microfilm Reel M2061-2.

<sup>viii</sup> Census of the United States. 1820. Maryland Archives. Microfilm Reel M2067-1.

<sup>ix</sup> Census of the United States. 1840. Maryland Archives. Microfilm Reel M4723-2.

<sup>x</sup> Census of the United States. 1850. Maryland Archives. Microfilm Reels M1500-1 and M1506-1.

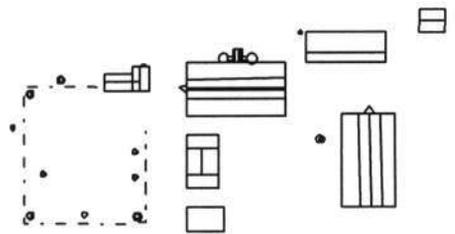
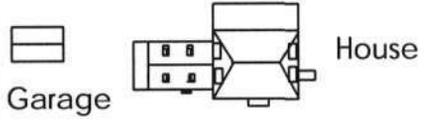
<sup>xi</sup> Project Gutenberg eBook of The Fugitive Slave Law and its Victims. America Anti-Slavery Society, 1856. <http://www.gutenberg.org/files/13990>.

<sup>xii</sup> Census of the United States. 1860. Maryland Archives. Microfilm Reels M7224-1 and M7230-4.

<sup>xiii</sup> J. G. Stong's Map of Queen Anne's County, Maryland. 1866. Md. Archives Beneath the Underground: The

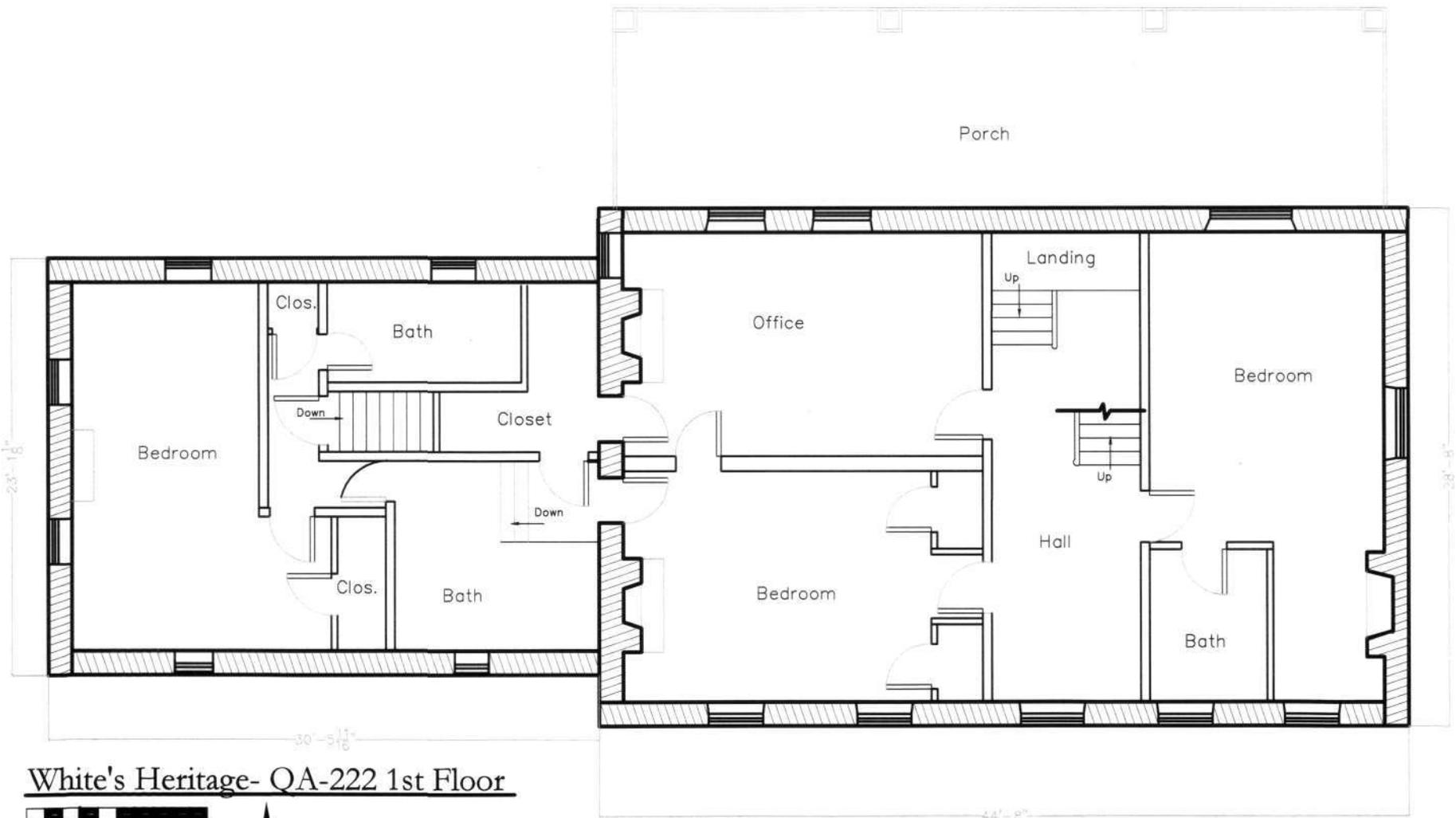
- Flight to Freedom. Interactive Maps. [http://mdslavery.net/html/mapped\\_images/mapsindex.html](http://mdslavery.net/html/mapped_images/mapsindex.html)
- <sup>xiv</sup> Census of the United States. 1870. Maryland Archives. Microfilm Reel M7258.
  - <sup>xv</sup> Census of the United States. 1880. Maryland Archives. Microfilm Reel M4750-2.
  - <sup>xvi</sup> Orlando Ridout. White's Heritage, Stoopley-Gibson, Kent Island, Maryland. QA-222. 1979. Maryland Historical Trust. Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form.
  - <sup>xvii</sup> Census of the United States. 1900. Maryland Archives. Microfilm Reel M42387-2.
  - <sup>xviii</sup> Census of the United States. 1910. Maryland Archives. Microfilm Reel M3270-2.
  - <sup>xix</sup> Census of the United States. 1920. Maryland Archives. Microfilm Reel M10,123-2.
  - <sup>xx</sup> Census of the United States. 1920. Maryland Archives. Microfilm Reel M12,948-2.
  - <sup>xxi</sup> Maryland Department of Assessments and Taxation Real Property Data Search.

Water

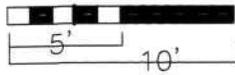


Site Plan for Stoopley-Gibson, Whites Heritgae, QA-222  
February 2006

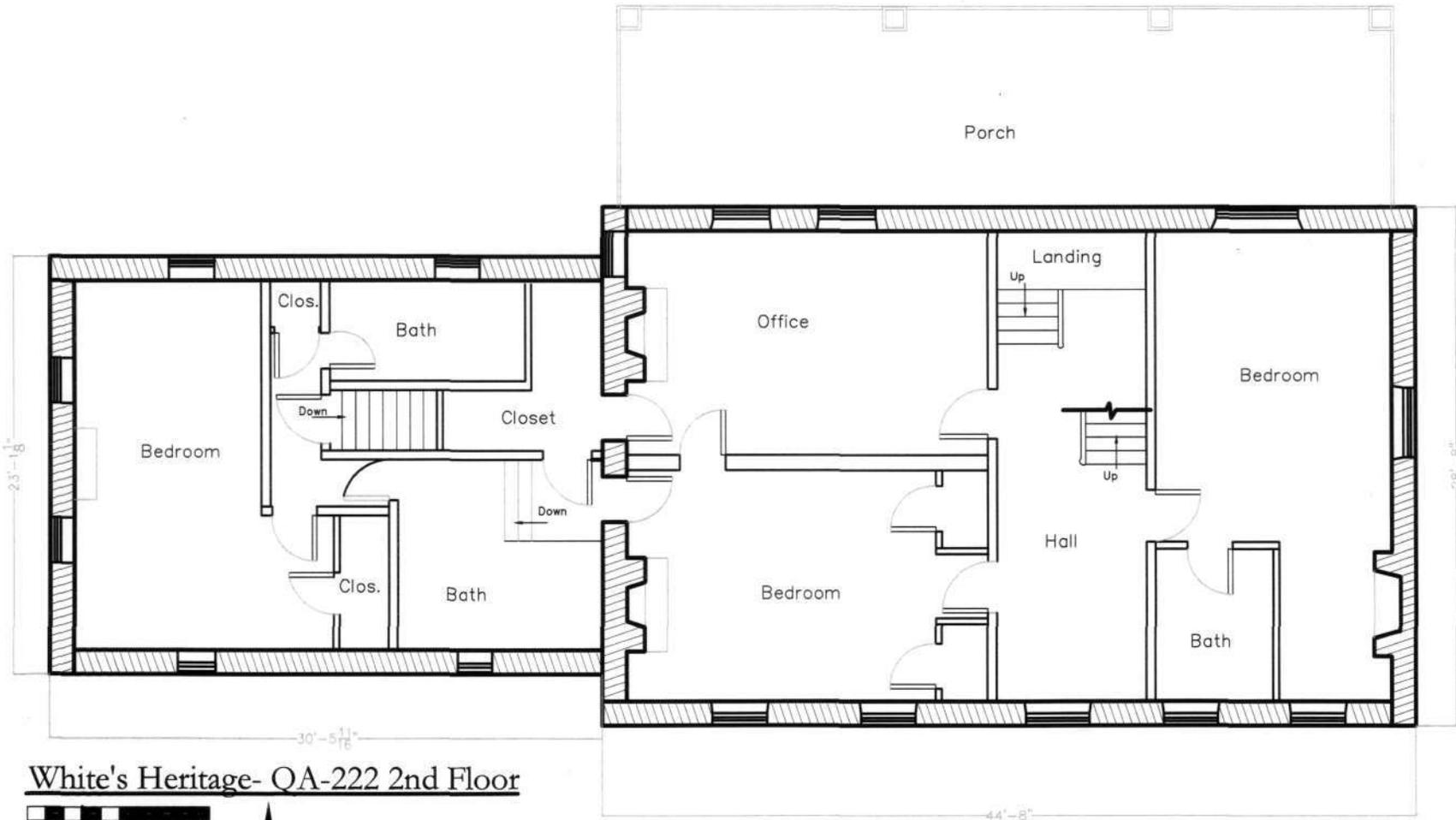




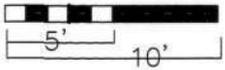
**White's Heritage- QA-222 1st Floor**



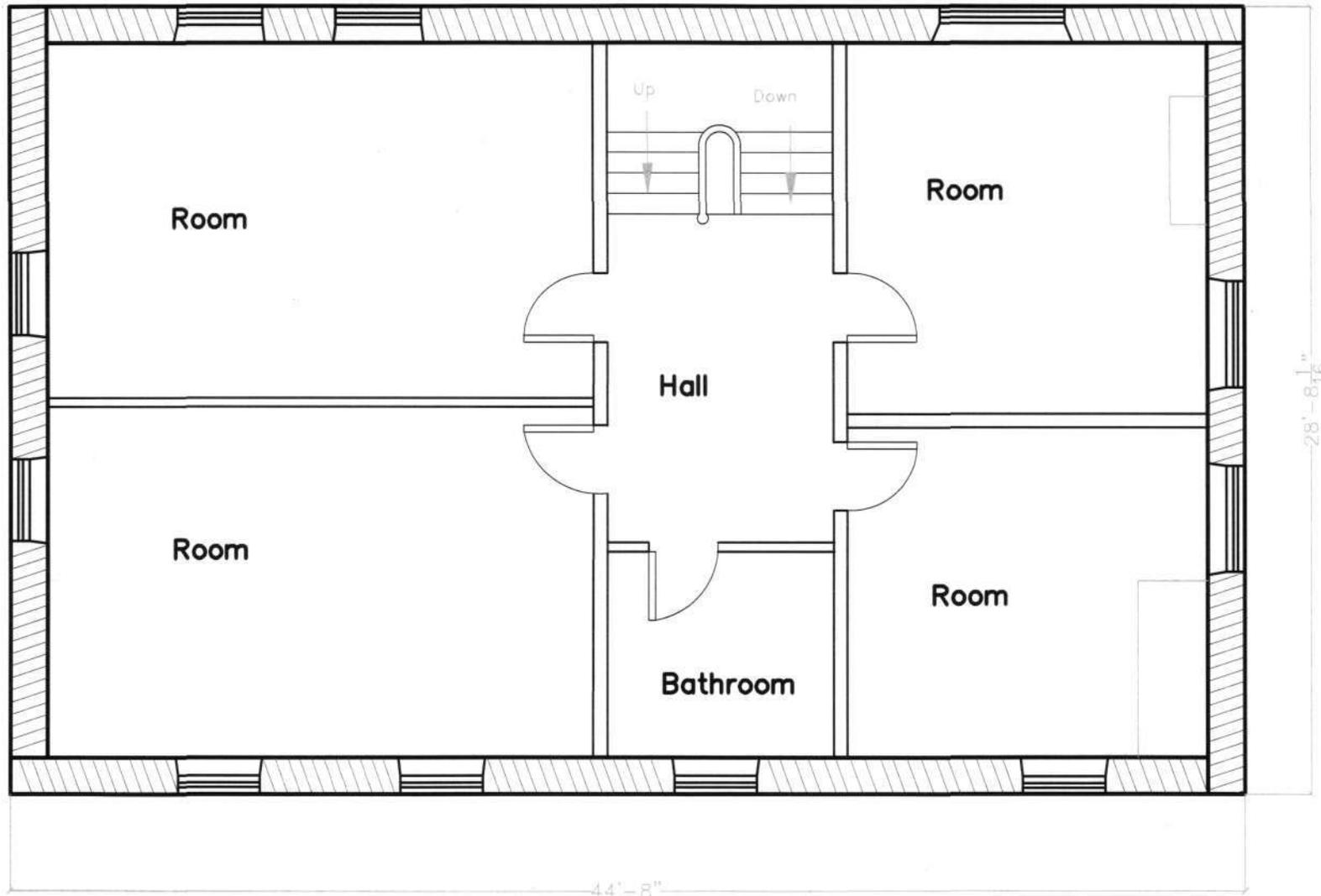
Drawn by: Kathryn St. Clair, The Ottery Group



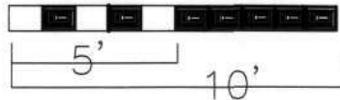
**White's Heritage- QA-222 2nd Floor**



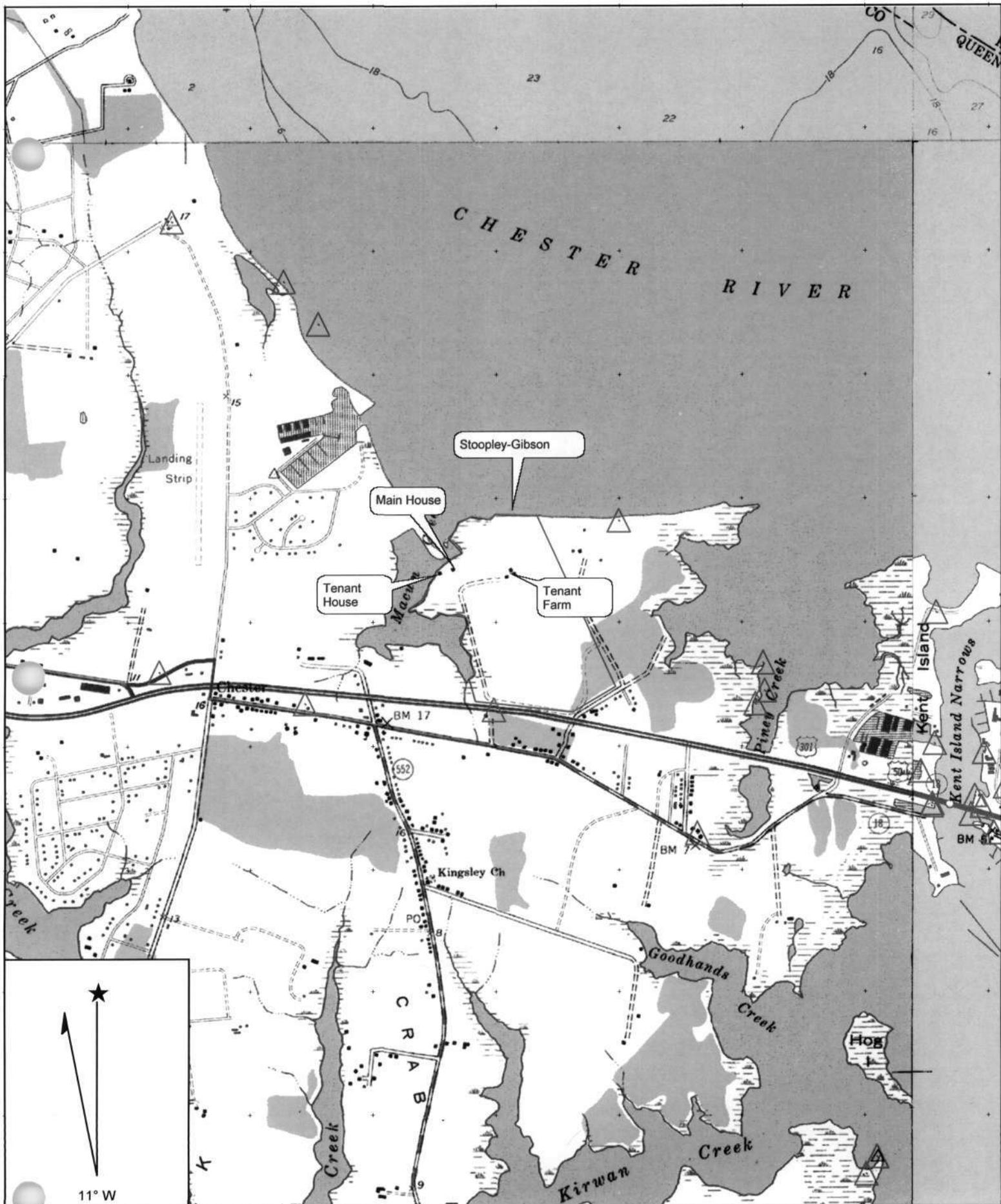
**Drawn by: Kathryn St. Clair, The Ottery Group**



White's Heritage- QA-222 3rd Floor



Drawn by: Kathryn St. Clair, The Ottery Group



Name: KENT ISLAND  
 Date: 9/6/2006  
 Scale: 1 inch equals 2000 feet

Location: 038° 58' 45.40" N 076° 16' 24.46" W  
 Caption: Stoopley Gibson  
 (Whites Heritage)  
 MIHP# QA-222

Photo 1:

View facing northeast corner of first floor east room.



Photo 2:

View facing east towards southeast corner.



Photo 3:

View facing north. Circulation orientation of house must have changed when the third floor was added.



Photo 4:

View of pocket doors; probably 1930's; between \_\_\_\_\_ and dining room.



Photo 5:

View facing west. Mud room visible.



Photo 6:

View facing west; dining room.  
Door visible through doorway  
leads to second set of stairs.



Photo 7:

View facing west in butler's pantry; 1930's.



Photo 8:

View facing south in second floor hallway.



Photo 9:

Northwest room of main section  
of second floor.



Photo 10:

Southwest room of main section  
of second floor.



Photo 11:

South window of second floor  
hallway.



Photo 12:

Third floor; southwest room.



Photo 13:

Southeast room of third floor.



Photo 14:

Southeast room of third floor.



Photo 15:

Northeast room of third floor hall.



Photo 16:

View of stairs from third floor.



Photo 17:

Northwest room.



Photo 18:

View facing north and east walls of master bedroom; second floor.



Photo 19:

View facing south in master bedroom; showing bathroom.



Photo 20:

View facing southwest to master bathroom.



Photo 21:

View facing north from second floor hallway.



Photo 22:

View facing south from landing between first and second floors.



Photo 23:

View facing southeast in dining room.



Photo 24:

1930's stove at west wall of kitchen.



Photo 25:

View facing northeast from kitchen to butler's pantry.



Photo 26:

View facing north façade; east window, first floor.



Photo 27:

Iron balconette; north façade.



Photo 28:

View facing north façade.



Photo 29:

Photo 30:

View facing east from north porch.



Photo 31:

Detail of north façade; crack in masonry between windows to west of door.



Photo 32:

View facing north façade of west wing.



Photo 33:

View facing northwest to dock.



Photo 34:

View facing north façade.



Photo 35:

View facing north façade.



Photo 40:

View facing north façade of main house.



Photo 41:

Well at east side of main house.



Photo 42:

View facing west wing of main house.



Photo 43:

View facing west façade.



Photo 45:

View facing northwest towards garage.



Photo 1:

View facing northwest of main house



Photo 2:

View facing north façade.



Photo 3:

View facing southwest to garage.



Photo 4:

Dock. View facing northeast from main house.



Photo 5:

View facing east from main house.



Photo 6:

View facing southeast from main house.



Photo 7:

View facing southwest to main house.



Photo 8:

View facing southwest to main house.



Photo 9:

View facing northeast away from main house.



Photo 10:

View facing southwest towards main house.



Photo 11:

View facing west towards main house.



Photo 12:

View facing west towards main house.



Photo 13:

View facing west towards main house.



Photo 14:

View facing west towards main house.



Photo 15:

Cellar door; 20<sup>th</sup> century addition.



Photo 16:  
Cellar door.



Photo 17:  
View facing south façade.



Photo 18:  
View facing south façade.



Photo 19:

View facing south from main house



Photo 20:

View facing south façade.



Photo 21:

Tree located inside circular driveway.



Photo 22:

Tree located within circular driveway.



Photo 23:

Tree located inside circular driveway.



Photo 24:

View facing north to garage.



Photo 25:

View facing northeast to house.



Photo 26:

View facing northwest to garage.



Photo 27:

View facing east toward house.



Photo 28:

View facing east to house



Photo 29:

View facing east towards house.



Photo 30:

View facing northeast to pool and dock.



Photo 31:

View facing south to garage.



Photo 32:

View facing greenhouse at west side of garage.



Photo 33:

View facing main house from northwest.



Photo 34:

View facing south entrance.



Photo 35:

View facing south façade.



Photo 36:

View facing south façade.



Photo 37:

View facing south entrance.



Photo 39:

View facing basement windows;  
south side of house.





QA-222

Stoopley Gibson (Whites Heritage)

Chester, Queen Anne's County, MD

~~Rebecca~~ Howell

1/27/2006 ~~Howell~~

MD SHPO

Main House, south facade

# 1 of 8



GA-222

Stoopley Gibson (Whites Heritage)

Chester, ~~Queen~~ Anne's County, MD

Rebecca Howell

1/27/2006

MD SHPO

Main house, ~~west~~ facade

#2 of 8/



QA-222

Stoopley Gibson (White's Heritage)

Chester, Queen Anne's County, MD

Rebecca Howell

1/27/2006

MD SHA

Main house, east facade

# 3 of 84



QA-222

Stoopley Gibson (Whites Heritage)

Chester, Queen Anne's County, MD

Rebecca Howell

1/27/2006

MD SHPO

Driveway to main house, view facing south away from house

# 4 of 8



QA-222

Stoopley Gibson (Whites Heritage)  
Chester, ~~Queen~~ Anne's County, MD

Rebecca Howell

1/27/2006

MD SHPO

View facing south from farm buildings towards Route 50

# 5 of 28



QA-222

Stoopley Gibson

Chester, ~~Queen~~ Anne's County, MD

Rebecca Howell

1/27/2006

MD SHPD

View facing northwest from Farm buildings to Main house

# 6 of 8



QA-222

Stodpley Gibson

Chester, Queen Anne's County, MD

Rebecca Howell

1/27/2006

MD SHPO

View facing northeast from Main house

# 7 of 8



QA-222

Stoopley Gibson

Chester, Queen Anne's County, MD

Rebecca Howell

1/27/2006

MD SHPO

View facing northwest from Main House

# 7 of 8

## MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

## INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

White's Heritage, Stoopley-Gibson

AND/OR COMMON

**2 LOCATION**

STREET &amp; NUMBER

North side of U. S. 50/301

CITY, TOWN

Chester

 VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

1st

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

Queen Anne's

**3 CLASSIFICATION**

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<b>PUBLIC ACQUISITION</b>	<b>ACCESSIBLE</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

Luther W. Gregory

Telephone #:

STREET &amp; NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Chester

 VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

Maryland 21619

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**COURTHOUSE,  
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Queen Anne's County Courthouse

Liber #: CWC 56

Folio #: 420

STREET &amp; NUMBER

Courthouse Square

Liber #: CWC 71

Folio #: 589

CITY, TOWN

Centreville

STATE

Maryland 21617

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE

DATE

 FEDERAL  STATE  COUNTY  LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR  
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

**7** DESCRIPTION

<b>CONDITION</b>		<b>CHECK ONE</b>	<b>CHECK ONE</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED      DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

White's Heritage is located on the east side of Macum Creek on Kent Island, facing north with a splendid view of the Chester River and the northeast shore of Kent Island.

The main house at White's Heritage faces south down a long driveway that once stretched all the way to Route 18 just east of Chester, but has since been cut off by U. S. 50-301. The house is of brick construction, five bays wide, three stories high, and one room deep, with paired end chimneys at each end of a low hip roof. The house has been through a number of significant changes over a long period of time, however, and the present form of the house is considerably altered from the earliest portions of the house. The somewhat confusing and contradictory architectural evidence makes positive analysis difficult, but two early photographs of the house in the possession of the present owners are of considerable help. These photographs show both facades and the west gable of the house before the 20th century alterations.

## CONTINUATION SHEET

## 7.1 DESCRIPTION

These two early views, together with an analysis of the building as it stands today, show that the house began as a 2 or 2 1/2 story brick house, evidently dating to the latter half of the 18th century. In the mid-19th century the house was raised to three full stories and the earlier roof was replaced with a shallow pitched gable roof. In the late 19th century a two story frame addition was added to the east end of the north facade, and a one story porch with bracketed posts was built across the middle three bays of the south facade.

Further changes occurred during the 1930's, when the house was renovated by the McGuckin family. The frame wing was presumably demolished at this time, and the present story-and-a-half wing was added to the west gable of the main house. The 19th century pitched gable roof was modified to a hip roof and the corbeled brick cornice on the facades was extended across the gables as well. Major repairs were undertaken on the brickwork of the main house, and several changes were made in the fenestration.

The front facade, facing south down the driveway, is dominated by a wide entrance door with sidelights and

## CONTINUATION SHEET

## 7.2 DESCRIPTION

transom, flanked by two large six-over-six windows on each side. Directly above the entrance is a large triple window, consisting of a central six-over-six flanked by tall, narrow two-over-two sash. Two six-over-six windows in the flanking bays on each side repeat the first floor fenestration pattern. On the third floor, there are five three-over-three windows. The brickwork on this facade is laid in English bond on all three stories above a plain watertable and an English bond foundation. A three-course belt course is carried across the facade between the first and second stories. A three-course corbelled brick cornice above a three-course projecting frieze is useful in dating the addition of the third story. The window openings have splayed brick jack arches and granite sills. The most interesting feature of this facade is a section of header bond brickwork at the east end of the building. This brickwork is virtually undisturbed, and is evidently all that survives completely intact on this facade from the 18th century. The presence of this one section of early work, together with consistent use of English bond on all three floors, lends credence to a local tradition that at least part of

## CONTINUATION SHEET

## 7.3 DESCRIPTION

the house was rebuilt from the ground up in the 1930's.

The west gable is now almost entirely covered by the brick wing, but one of the early photographs clearly illustrates this end of the building before the wing was added. This shows there were two six-over-six windows closely paired between the chimneys on the first and second floor and two three-over-three windows similarly positioned on the third floor. Only the third floor windows remain today.

On the north facade, facing the river, the fenestration is not symmetrical and has been partially altered. In the early photograph, the frame wing covers the easternmost of four bays, with the door located in the second bay on the first floor, and two six-over-six windows to the right. There are three six-over-six windows on the second floor, with the second floor stair landing visible behind the window over the door. On the third floor, all four three-over-three windows remain functional. When the frame wing was demolished, a large triple window was

## CONTINUATION SHEET

## 7.4 DESCRIPTION

installed on the first floor, and a six-over-six was put back on the second floor. The second story window above the door was lowered, evidently to center it over the first floor landing. The brickwork on this facade is laid in Flemish bond on the first and second stories above a plain watertable and an English bond foundation. The third story, added in the mid-19th century, is laid in seven-course bond with the same corbeled brick cornice found on the south facade. A three-course belt-course stretches across the facade between the first and second story.

The east gable has been altered to some extent. The fenestration pattern was at one time identical to the west gable, with paired windows between the chimneys on each floor. The south windows on both the first and second floor have been bricked up, and a new six-over-six window has been inserted on the first floor to the left of the original location. The south chimney stack has been removed on the first floor, but apparently continues to function on the second floor. A bulkhead cellar entrance between the two chimneys is probably a 20th century addition. The brickwork on this gable wall has been extensively

## CONTINUATION SHEET

## 7.5 DESCRIPTION

reworked, but a small section of English bond at ground level remains undisturbed. The entire facade is now English bond, terminating in a corbeled brick cornice at eave level.

The interior was originally laid out in a full Georgian plan, with two rooms on either side of a center stair hall. The partition between the two east rooms has been removed, and the two rooms have been opened up into a single large room with one fireplace at the north end of the east gable wall.

The stair rises against the east wall of the hall to a landing at the north end of the hall. It is an open string stair with turned ballusters, no newels, and a simple walnut rail. Scrolled brackets decorate the stair ends and the area below the carriage is paneled.

The two west rooms are joined by a large double door, and each room is heated by a fireplace on the gable wall. The window and door architraves, the panel molds, and the majority of the interior trim are typical of the mid-19th century, and presumably date to the addition of the third story. Interior cornices and complex chairrails appear to date to the 1930's

## CONTINUATION SHEET

## 7.6 DESCRIPTION

renovation. Scratched into the glass of one of the windows on the north facade is the inscription

Thos. White June 6, 1887.

On the second floor, the Georgian plan is repeated, but the two east chambers have again been opened up, in this case to form a large master bedroom. The north fireplace has been blocked, while the south fireplace remains functional. A modern bath has been inserted in the southwest corner of the enlarged room. The west chambers remain relatively unchanged, with simple 19th century mantels and some 20th century trim.

The center stair hall has been modified on the third floor by the insertion of a modern bathroom at the south end of the hall. The four sleeping chambers were presumably heated with stoves, but the chimneys are now boxed in and the flues covered. The trim is all 20th century. There is no access to the roof framing.

The cellar appears to have been excavated in the 20th century. The chimney bases have arched supports,

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.7 DESCRIPTION

but no flues for fireplaces. The only partition is below the east hall partition on the first floor.

**8 SIGNIFICANCE**

QA-222

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

White's Heritage is among the largest surviving 18th century houses on Kent Island. It began as a 2 or 2 1/2 story house with a full Georgian plan, and was raised to three stories in the mid-19th century. Although considerably altered at that time and again in the 1930's, this house retains a number of interesting features from the earliest period. Most significant of these is the section of header bond brickwork on the south facade. This was a bonding pattern popular in Annapolis and Chestertown from the 1740's to the 1780's, and is found in scattered examples throughout the Tidewater region. This is the third building with this bonding pattern to be identified on Kent Island, and suggests a date of circa 1760-1780 for the original house. Interior alterations and the added third story are typical of the period 1830-1860. The majority of the interior woodwork dates

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

## CONTINUATION SHEET

## 8.1 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

to this period.

The tract of land now known as White's Heritage can be traced back to the mid-17th century, when John Gibson and Henry Stoupe, acting as "partners and mates", patented 150 acres of land on the northeast side of Kent Island. The grant was made on November 12, 1656, and the land was surveyed in October, 1658.<sup>(1)</sup> In August of 1657 Gibson and Stoupe purchased 100 additional acres from John Winchester,<sup>(2)</sup> and in December of 1658 sold half of their holding to Andrew Helena<sup>(3)</sup> (Elinor). In 1673 the Chancery Court appointed a commission to determine if Andrew Elinor was actually in possession of the land. The commission reported that Elinor died in 1660, that his wife had remarried first Macum McHenry (or Macenne) and after McHenry's death had then married John Dabb. The land had passed to Elinor's two daughters, Sarah and Ann, and was, by 1694, jointly held by their husbands, William Joyner and Lawrence Arnold.<sup>(4)</sup>

It is difficult to determine the chain of ownership for the property between 1694 and 1730, but in November of 1730 "Stoopley-Gibson" was resurveyed for

## CONTINUATION SHEET

## 8.2 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Francis Bright for 200 acres.<sup>(5)</sup> In September, 1767, Francis Bright sold 21 1/4 acres to Benjamin Walters, and in October of the same year, Francis Bright conveyed 178 3/4 acres to his son, Francis Bright, Jr.<sup>(6)</sup> On the 1798 Federal Direct Tax, Francis Bright is listed as the owner of 176 acres of Stoopley-Gibson, with a dwelling house valued at \$600, a barn, and a corn house.

The property remained in the Bright family until 1865, when Franklin Bright died intestate. The land was sold in 1868 to Marmaduke White and in 1886, following the death of Marmaduke White, Stoopley-Gibson was purchased by Thomas W. K. White. In a deposition taken by the Chancery Court in 1880, the property was described as containing about 162 acres, improved by "a two story brick house with attic, with a frame back building and all the necessary outbuildings".<sup>(7)</sup>

Stoopley-Gibson remained in the White family until 1934, when it was purchased by Gertrude McGuckin, who, with her husband, undertook the renovation and restoration of the house.<sup>(8)</sup> In 1950, the McGuckins sold the property to Hugh McNalley. At this time, the property

## CONTINUATION SHEET

## 8.3 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

was still referred to in the deed as Stoopley-Gibson.<sup>(9)</sup>

In 1955 McNalley sold to John Sause, Sr., and with this and succeeding deeds White's Heritage supplanted Stoopley-Gibson as the preferred name.<sup>(10)</sup> In 1971 the property was purchased by Mr. and Mrs. Luther W. Gregory, the present owners.<sup>(11)</sup>

Footnotes

- (1) Rent Roll, Isle of Kent County, North East Hundred, folio 11.
- (2) Maryland Archives, Vol. 54, folio 112. August 1, 1757.
- (3) Maryland Archives, Vol. 54, folio 179. December 1, 1759.
- (4) Maryland Archives, Vol. 51, folio 110. March 4, 1673.
- (5) Queen Anne's County Rent Roll, folio 498. Resurveyed to Francis Bright Nov. 30, 1730. Patented to said Bright Sept. 5, 1732.
- (6) *ibid*
- (7) Chancery Case 613.
- (8) Deeds, Liber' BHT 17, folio 456. April 26, 1934.
- (9) Deeds, Liber NBW 6, folio 465. June 30, 1950.
- (10) Deeds, Liber TSP 21, folio 529. May 20, 1955.
- (11) Deeds, Liber CWC 55, folio 488. June 2, 1971.

QA-222

**9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES**

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

**10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY \_\_\_\_\_

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE

COUNTY

STATE

COUNTY

**11 FORM PREPARED BY**

NAME / TITLE

Orlando Ridout V, Historic Sites Surveyor \*

ORGANIZATION

Queen Anne's County Historical Society

DATE

8/27/79

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN

Centreville

STATE

Maryland 21617

Recorded June 1979: Field Notebook QA-1X

\*Research by Mildred Schock, Chester, Maryland

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

The Survey and Inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust  
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle  
Annapolis, Maryland 21401  
(301) 267-1438

CHE

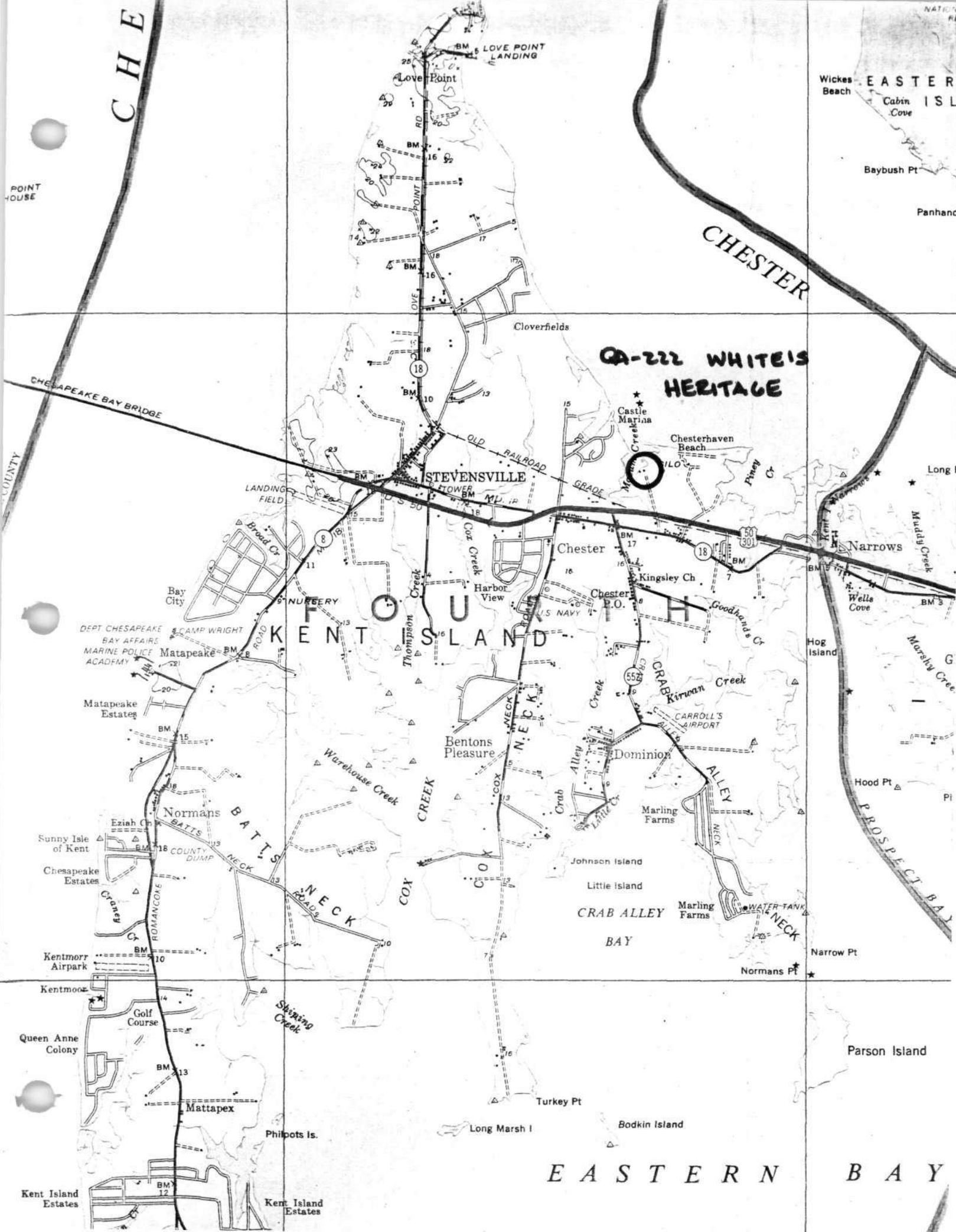
EASTERN ISLAND

CHESTER

QA-222 WHITE IS HERITAGE

KENT ISLAND

EASTERN BAY



POINT HOUSE

Wickes Beach  
Cabin Cove  
Baybush Pt  
Panhand

CHEESAPEAKE BAY BRIDGE

COUNTY

Cloverfields

Castle Marina

Chesterhaven Beach

STEVENSVILLE TOWER

Chester

Kingsley Ch.

DEPT CHESAPEAKE BAY AFFAIRS MARINE POLICE ACADEMY

Matapeake

Matapeake Estates

Normans

Sunny Isle of Kent

Chesapeake Estates

Kentmorr Airpark

Kentmorr

Queen Anne Colony

Golf Course

Mattapex

Kent Island Estates

Kent Island Estates

LANDING FIELD

Bay City

NURSERY

Harbor View

Chester P.O.

Goodlands Cr

Hog Island

Wells Cove

Hood Pt

Dominion

Marling Farms

Johnson Island

Little Island

CRAB ALLEY BAY

Marling Farms

WATER TANK

Normans Pt

Parson Island

Turkey Pt

Bodkin Island

Long Marsh I

Philpots Is.

Long I

Muddy Creek

Prospect Bay

Narrows

Wells Cove

Morshy Cree

Prospect Bay

Narrow Pt

Normans Pt

Parson Island

Eastern Bay



QA-222 White's Heritage  
Chester, Maryland  
Rita Suffness, April 1979  
North facade

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes \_\_\_  
no \_\_\_

Property Name: Garage, Stoopley Gibson (Whites Heritage) Inventory Number: QA-222  
 Address: 301 White's Heritage Lane City: Chester Zip Code: \_\_\_\_\_  
 County: Queen Anne's USGS Topographic Map: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Owner: White's Heritage Partners, LLC Is the property being evaluated a district? \_\_\_yes  
 Tax Parcel Number: 45 Tax Map Number: 57 Tax Account ID Number: 04-051297  
 Project: Gibson's Grant Subdivision Agency: MDE  
 Site visit by MHT Staff: x no \_\_\_yes Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Is the property located within a historic district? \_\_\_yes x no

*If the property is within a district* District Inventory Number: \_\_\_\_\_  
 NR-listed district \_\_\_yes Eligible district \_\_\_yes District Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Preparer's Recommendation: Contributing resource \_\_\_yes \_\_\_no Non-contributing but eligible in another context \_\_\_

*If the property is not within a district (or the property is a district)*  
 Preparer's Recommendation: Eligible \_\_\_yes x no

Criteria: \_\_\_A \_\_\_B \_\_\_C \_\_\_D Considerations: \_\_\_A \_\_\_B \_\_\_C \_\_\_D \_\_\_E \_\_\_F \_\_\_G \_\_\_None  
 Documentation on the property/district is presented in: MHT Library

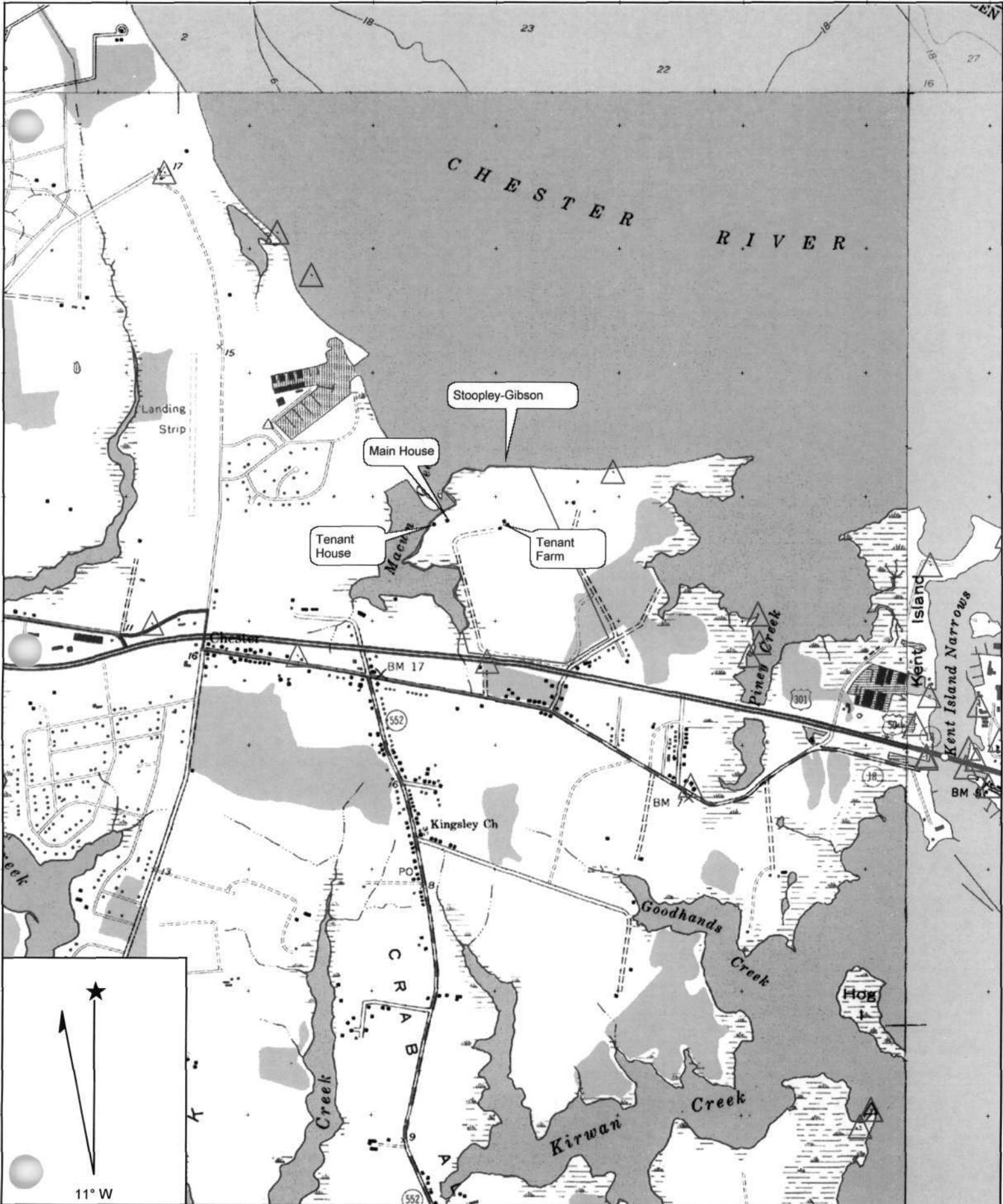
Description of Property and Eligibility Determination: (Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map and photo)

The brick three-car garage is located directly to the west of the manor house. It is a story-and-a half, mimicking the form of the west addition to the house, with a gable roof, three dormers each on the south façade and two on the north, and a smaller gable roofed wing at the west. The garage has a very similar brick color to the main house and the addition to the main house. It is orientated with the garage entrances facing south, and there is a brick path that leads from an east side door to the laundry room door of the manor house, along the edge of a vegetable garden. A greenhouse extends from the west side of the garage, with a brick half-wall on the lower portion and glass above. The garage has a slate roof that is in poor condition. The garage dates from the second-half of the twentieth century, but prior to 1979 when the property was inventoried. Because of its recent construction date, the garage does not meet the requirements for eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

Prepared by: Rebecca Howell, The Ottery Group, Inc. Date Prepared: 09/05/2006

<b>MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW</b>	
Eligibility recommended <u>X</u>	Eligibility not recommended _____
Criteria: <u>X</u> A <u>X</u> B <u>X</u> C ___D	Considerations: ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G ___None
Comments: <u>presumed contributing to QA-222 complex</u>	
<u>Jonathan Bayly</u> Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	<u>9/26/06</u> Date
<u>[Signature]</u> Reviewer, NR Program	<u>9/21/06</u> Date

200602910



Name: KENT ISLAND  
 Date: 9/5/2006  
 Scale: 1 inch equals 2000 feet

Location: 038° 58' 37.82" N 076° 16' 23.27" W  
 Caption: Stoopley Gibson  
 (Whites Heritage)  
 MIHP# QA-222



QA-222

Stoopkey Gibson (Whites Heritage)  
Chester, Queen Anne's County, MD

Rebecca Howell

1/27/2006

MD SHPD

Garage, south and east facades

#1 of 24



QA-122

Stoopley Gibson

Chester, Queen Anne's County, MD

Rebecca Howell

1/27/2006

MD SHPD

Garage, north + east facades, swimming pool in foreground

#2 of 24

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes \_\_\_  
no \_\_\_

Property Name: Tenant house, Stoopley Gibson (Whites Heritage) Inventory Number: QA-222  
 Address: 301 White's Heritage Lane City: Chester Zip Code: \_\_\_\_\_  
 County: Queen Anne's USGS Topographic Map: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Owner: White's Heritage Partners, LLC Is the property being evaluated a district? \_\_\_yes  
 Tax Parcel Number: 45 Tax Map Number: 57 Tax Account ID Number: 04-051297  
 Project: Gibson's Grant Subdivision Agency: MDE  
 Site visit by MHT Staff: x no \_\_\_yes Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Is the property located within a historic district? \_\_\_yes x no

*If the property is within a district* District Inventory Number: \_\_\_\_\_  
 NR-listed district \_\_\_yes Eligible district \_\_\_yes District Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Preparer's Recommendation: Contributing resource \_\_\_yes \_\_\_no Non-contributing but eligible in another context \_\_\_

*If the property is not within a district (or the property is a district)*  
 Preparer's Recommendation: Eligible \_\_\_yes x no

Criteria: \_\_\_A \_\_\_B \_\_\_C \_\_\_D Considerations: \_\_\_A \_\_\_B \_\_\_C \_\_\_D \_\_\_E \_\_\_F \_\_\_G \_\_\_None

Documentation on the property/district is presented in: MHT Library

Description of Property and Eligibility Determination: *(Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map and photo)*

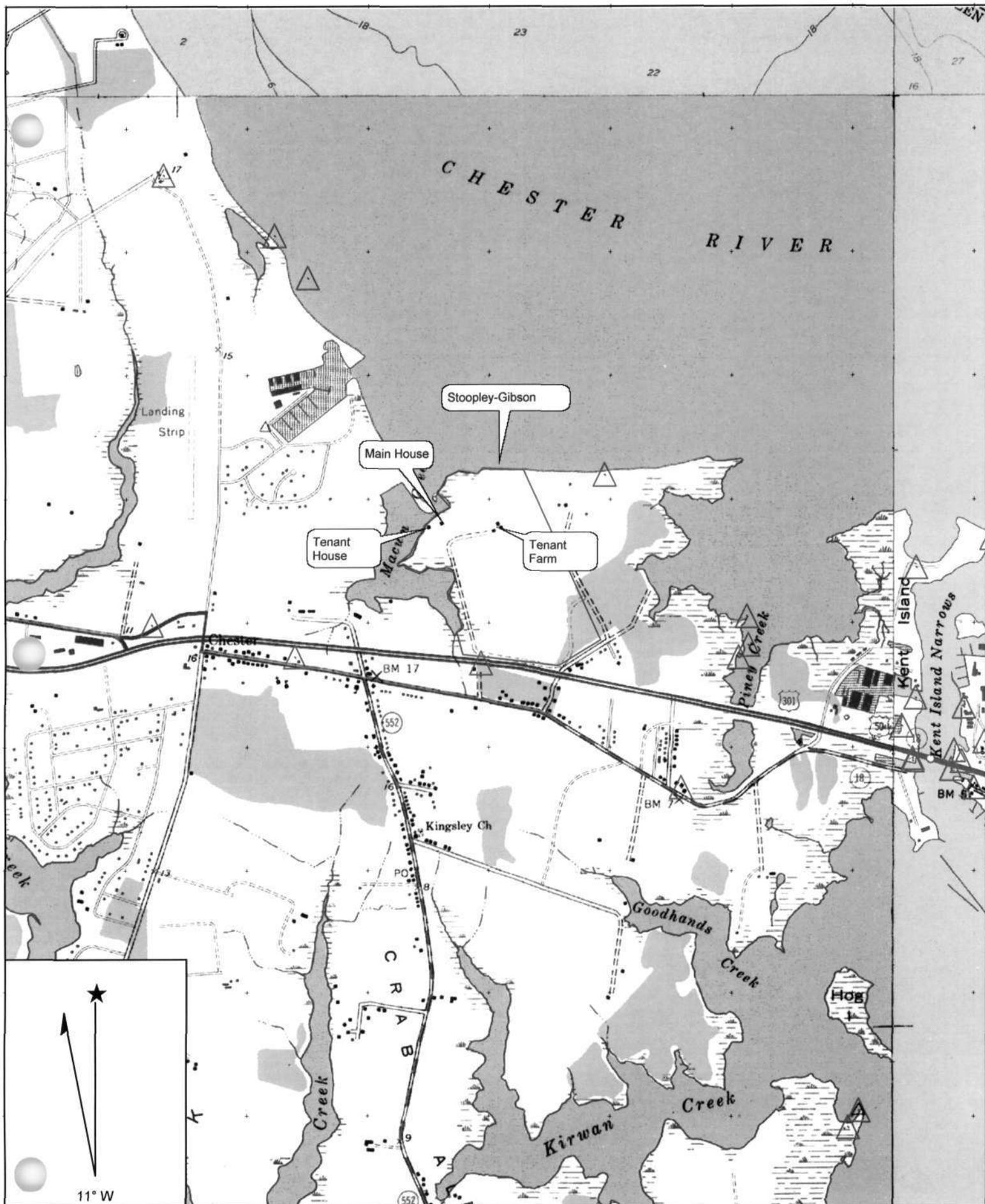
To the west of the garage, is a small, one-story ell-shaped tenant house. It is built of frame construction, with clapboard siding, and has a small frame porch on the south façade, signaling its entrance. The house has a roof that consists of two intersecting gables. Due to its concrete foundation, and the design of the windows on the front of the house (two six-over-six windows set directly next to each other and metal decorative shutters), it is identified as a twentieth-century structure. The rear of the house does not have shutters on the windows. An air conditioning unit has been installed in the wall under one of the rear windows. Perhaps the most striking feature of this tenant homestead is the large magnolia tree located directly to the west of the house, which serves to physically and visually separate it from the garage of the main house. The tenant house does not exhibit features that would distinguish it from other small frame houses from the early twentieth century in its quality of design or workmanship. It does not meet standards that would determine it eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Prepared by: Rebecca Howell, The Ottery Group

Date Prepared: 09/05/2006

<b>MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW</b>	
Eligibility recommended <u>X</u>	Eligibility not recommended ___
Criteria: <u>X</u> A <u>Δ</u> C ___D	Considerations: ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G ___None
Comments: <u>Contributing to QA-222 complex</u>	
<u>Jonathan Sagar</u> Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	<u>9/26/06</u> Date
<u>[Signature]</u> Reviewer, NR Program	<u>9/21/06</u> Date

200602910



Name: KENT ISLAND  
 Date: 9/5/2006  
 Scale: 1 inch equals 2000 feet

Location: 038° 58' 37.82" N 076° 16' 23.27" W  
 Caption: Stoopley Gibson  
 (Whites Heritage)  
 MIHP# QA-222



QA-222

Stoopley Gibson (Whites Heritage)

Chester, Queen Anne's County, MD

Tom Bodor

2/22/06

MDSHPD

Tenant house, south facade

#1 of 3



QA-222

Stoopley Gibson (Whites Heritage)

Chester, Queen Anne's County, MD

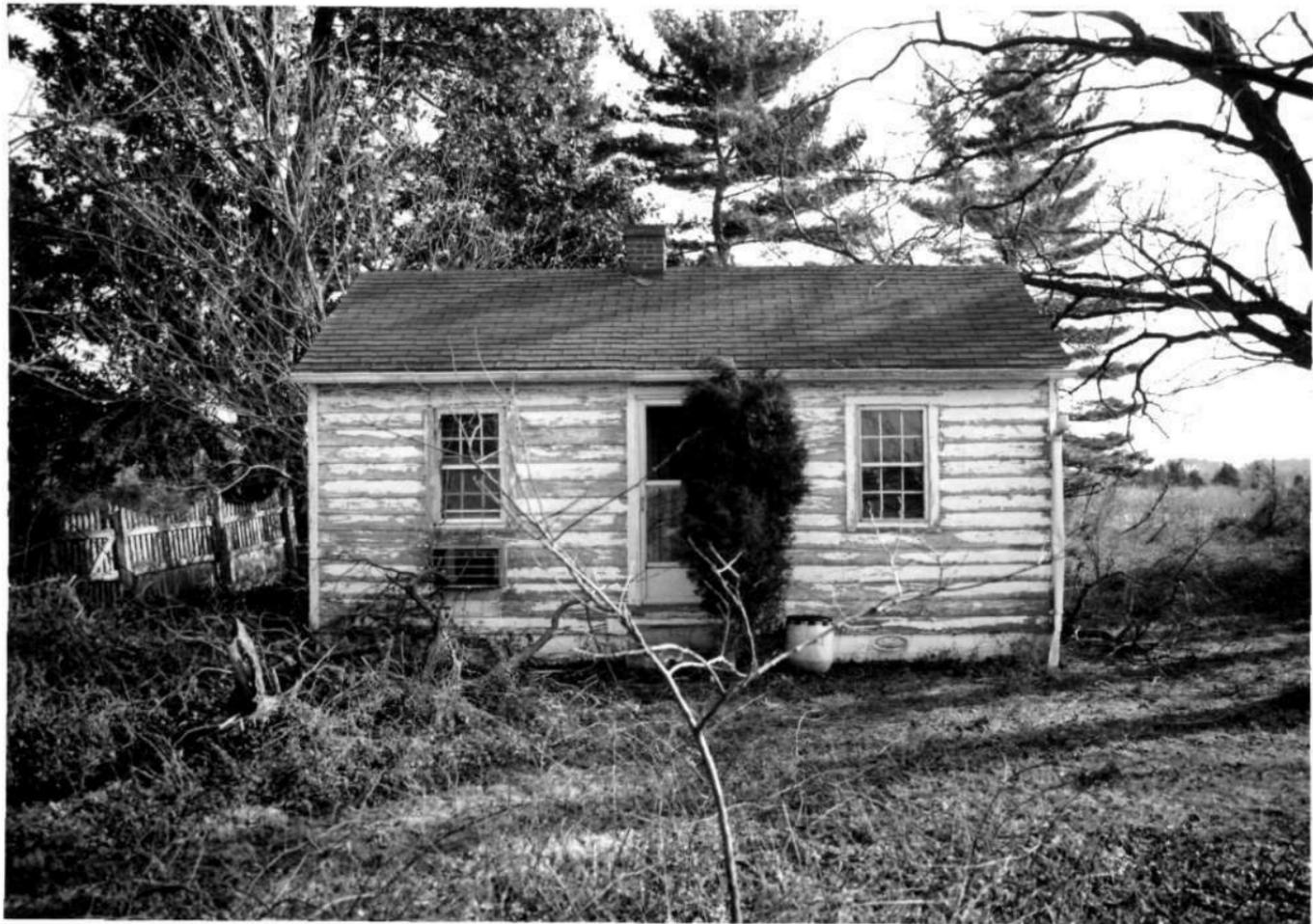
Tom Bodor

2/22/06

MD SHPO

Tenant house, South and west facades

# 2 of 3



QA-222

Stoopley Gibson (Whites Heritage)  
Chester, Queen Anne's County, MD

Tom Bodor

2/22/06

MD SHPO

Tenant house, north facade

# 3 of 3

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes \_\_\_  
no \_\_\_

Property Name: Tenant Farm Complex at Stoopley Gibson (Whites Heritage) Inventory Number: QA-222  
 Address: 301 White's Heritage Lane City: Chester Zip Code: \_\_\_\_\_  
 County: Queen Anne's USGS Topographic Map: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Owner: White's Heritage Partners, LLC Is the property being evaluated a district? \_\_\_yes  
 Tax Parcel Number: 45 Tax Map Number: 57 Tax Account ID Number: 04-051297  
 Project: \_\_\_\_\_ Agency: MDE  
 Site visit by MHT Staff:  no  yes Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Is the property located within a historic district? \_\_\_yes  no

*If the property is within a district* District Inventory Number: \_\_\_\_\_  
 NR-listed district \_\_\_yes Eligible district \_\_\_yes District Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Preparer's Recommendation: Contributing resource \_\_\_yes \_\_\_no Non-contributing but eligible in another context \_\_\_

*If the property is not within a district (or the property is a district)*  
 Preparer's Recommendation: Eligible  yes \_\_\_no

Criteria:  A  B  C  D Considerations: \_\_\_A \_\_\_B \_\_\_C \_\_\_D \_\_\_E \_\_\_F \_\_\_G \_\_\_None  
 Documentation on the property/district is presented in: MHT Library

**Description of Property and Eligibility Determination:** *(Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map and photo)*

Whites Heritage is a 139-acre farm consisting of an eighteenth-century brick manor house with alterations; a modern brick garage; a twentieth-century frame tenant house; and a grouping of twentieth-century agricultural buildings. Whites Heritage is located on Kent Island, east of Stevensville and northeast of Chester. It is north of Route 50/301, west of Castle Marina Road and north of Piney Creek Road. It is bounded by the Chester River to the north and Macum Creek to the west. A tree-lined driveway leads from Piney Creek Road to a circular driveway in front of the main house. A driveway spur leads east to the tenant farm complex extends from south of the circular portion of the driveway. The Cross Island Trail is located at the south end of the property, running parallel to Route 50/301. Currently, tenants occupy the main house, and the wide open fields remain in use, currently planted with soy beans and previously planted with corn.

The three-story brick was surveyed and inventoried in 1979 survey. It has been determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The 1979 survey form does not address the outbuildings or landscape features. With the exception of a brick, two-car garage and a frame tenant house located to the west of the Subject Site, the outbuildings are clustered in a group approximately 900 feet to the east of the house and slightly to the south. The outbuildings consist of two large gambrel-roofed barns, a small ell-shaped office, a corncrib, a shed-roof chicken coop, a vehicle shed, and a small dilapidated frame shed.

<b>MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW</b>	
Eligibility recommended <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Eligibility not recommended ___
Criteria: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D	Considerations: ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G ___None
Comments: _____	
<u>Jonathan Sager</u> Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	<u>9/26/06</u> Date
<u>[Signature]</u> Reviewer, NR Program	<u>9/21/06</u> Date

200602910

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

Continuation Sheet No. 1

PA-222

The larger barn or West Barn has a gambrel roof running east and west. It has frame construction and a poured concrete foundation and floor. It has dimensions 36'6" by 68' or 49' by 68', when including the width of two silos and a stair hall wing located on the north side. The silos are cylindrical and flank the stair hall wing to form a symmetrical north façade. The stair hall wing has a gambrel roof and is two stories in height. The main portion of the barn is equivalent to three-and-a-half stories in height. The ground level is divided into livestock stalls by metal poles and metal fencing, and it has eight windows framed in metal on each the north and south sides. Troughs in the concrete, measuring about a foot wide and six inches deep, separate each stall from the central passageway. Double sliding doors form vehicular sized entrances at the east and west ends of this passageway, and a window is located on each side of these entrances. The north side has a wood door that leads to the stair hall wing, which has access to each of the two silos and to the exterior. Wood stairs lead to the second level of the stair hall wing and to the hay loft, in which the framing of the barns is visible. The east and west walls of the loft have two levels of entrances for hay storage and removal, a double set of door at the top, and a single wood door below. Two small dormers containing three windows each are located on the north and south facades near the top of the gambrel roof. The style of the West Barn is typical of a dairy barn from the first half of the twentieth-century, incorporating modern agricultural technology and materials.

The smaller barn, or East Barn, seems to slightly pre-date the West Barn. It is orientated running north and south and has dimension of about 34' by 50', with a height equivalent to about three stories. It is frame, with a gambrel roof and a concrete foundation. Sliding double doors on the north and south ends create a passage through the first level of the barn. The openings are flanked by nine-light windows. Livestock stalls are divided by wood frame dividers and gates. The east side of the barn has five windows with nine lights each; this half of the barn has a full frame partition at the south end. The west side of the barn has five windows (three with six lights and two with nine lights) and a small (about 4' high) exterior door. The loft is accessible from the interior only by a ladder and from door-size openings on the north and south gables. Asphalt shingles cover the roof, and there is a large hole in the roof, at the south end of the west side. Some of the windows are missing on the first floor of the barn. The windows are fit into the barn with metal frames like in the West Barn, but that is the only use of metal in the building, suggesting, along with the smaller size, an earlier construction date.

The ell-shaped frame office is diminutive in scale compared to the adjacent barn. It has a poured concrete foundation and two gable roofs intersecting at the southeast corner. There is a brick stove chimney on the north end of the building, located off-center of the north gable. A six-over-six window is centrally located under this gable. Viewing from the west shows one door on the recessed portion and one window under the extended gable portion. The flat south façade has two entrances: one under a gable and one under the east-west running portion of the roof. The flat east façade has one six-over-six window.

The corncrib is built on concrete piers and is constructed with a one and a half story middle section and two sides, creating three chambers. The central chamber has a gable roof that runs north and south. Each side chamber has a shed roof that meets the wall of the exterior wall of the central chamber at the bottom of the gable roof. The siding for each side chamber is perpendicular to the ground, while the central chamber has regular clapboard siding. Each chamber has a door located on the west side. The corncrib is located south of the West Barn and north of a chicken coop.

The frame chicken coop has a shed roof that is higher on the south side. The entrance to the inside is located at the south side of the west façade. Inside, there is a dirt floor and built in shelves on the north and east walls. A horizontal window opening, covered with chicken wire is located along the south façade. There is a fence running from the south of the chicken coop, which provided a yard for the chickens that formerly occupied this building.

A vehicle shed is located to the east of the West Barn and to the north of the East Barn and runs east and west in a long rectangle. It could hold approximately seven automobiles. It has a concrete foundation, dirt floor, frame construction, and asphalt shingles on a gable roof. The south side wall is supported by posts, but the roof overhang these posts. The east and west walls have a cut-out portion under the gable on the south side to line up with the placement of the supporting posts. The vehicle shed and the chicken coop both have visible brackets between the roof and the wall.

The ruins of a small rectangular shaped shed with a gable-roof are located to the east of the vehicle shed. Unlike the other farm buildings, the wood shingles were used here. The use of this building is unknown, but it likely dates to the twentieth-century like the other agricultural buildings of the tenant complex.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 2

QA-222

The transfer of White's Heritage from the White family to the McGuckians in 1934 marks a transition in the economy of Kent Island and the Eastern Shore.<sup>i</sup> It is of note that the tenant farm complex dates to the first half of the twentieth-century. Sometime between 2002 and the present, an asbestos-shingled frame house located at the west of the farm complex was demolished. Photographs of this house is included in Jeanne Ward's *A Phase 1 Cultural Resources Investigation of the Proposed White's Heritage/ Gibson's Grant Development* as Figures 8 and 26.<sup>ii</sup> This house, being located so close to the agricultural buildings, was clearly more closely associated with agricultural production than the main house. It is likely that the McGuckians were not farmers, but gained wealth from other professions and purchased a farm with the purpose of renting the farm to tenant farmers. The purchase of Stoopley-Gibson by the McGuckians coincides with the restoration of Colonial Williamsburg and a general awakening of interest in historic preservation. Improvements to the main house reflect the 1930s change in ownership.

The farm complex, as a whole, retains the workmanship as well as the setting, feeling, association of its historic period of the early- and mid- twentieth century. It is an extant example of a dairy farm complex, a type of agricultural landscape which is becoming rare. The two large dairy barns, the office, corncrib, and chicken coop form the historic core of this complex, and although these buildings are not in pristine condition, they remain in relatively functional condition. It is of note that a tenant house, identified during the 2002 Phase 1 Survey is no longer extant. It is recommended that the farm complex is determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for contributing to the broad patterns of history and under Criterion C as embodying distinctive characteristics of a certain type of landscape from a certain period.

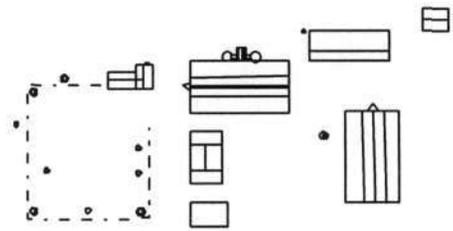
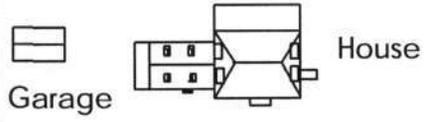
Prepared by: Rebecca Howell, The Ottery Group

Date Prepared: 09/05/2006

<sup>i</sup> Ridout, Orlando. White's Heritage, Stoopley Gibson, Kent Island, Maryland, QA-222. 1979. Maryland Historical Trust. Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form.

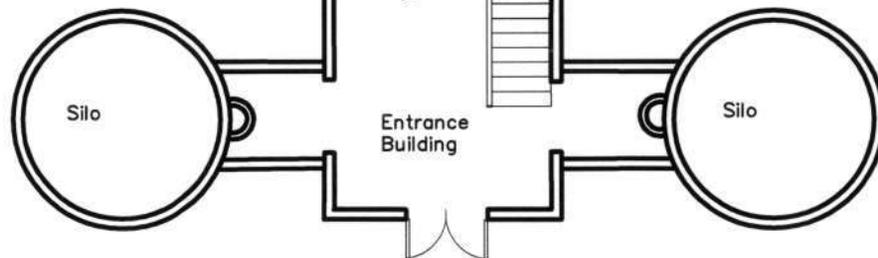
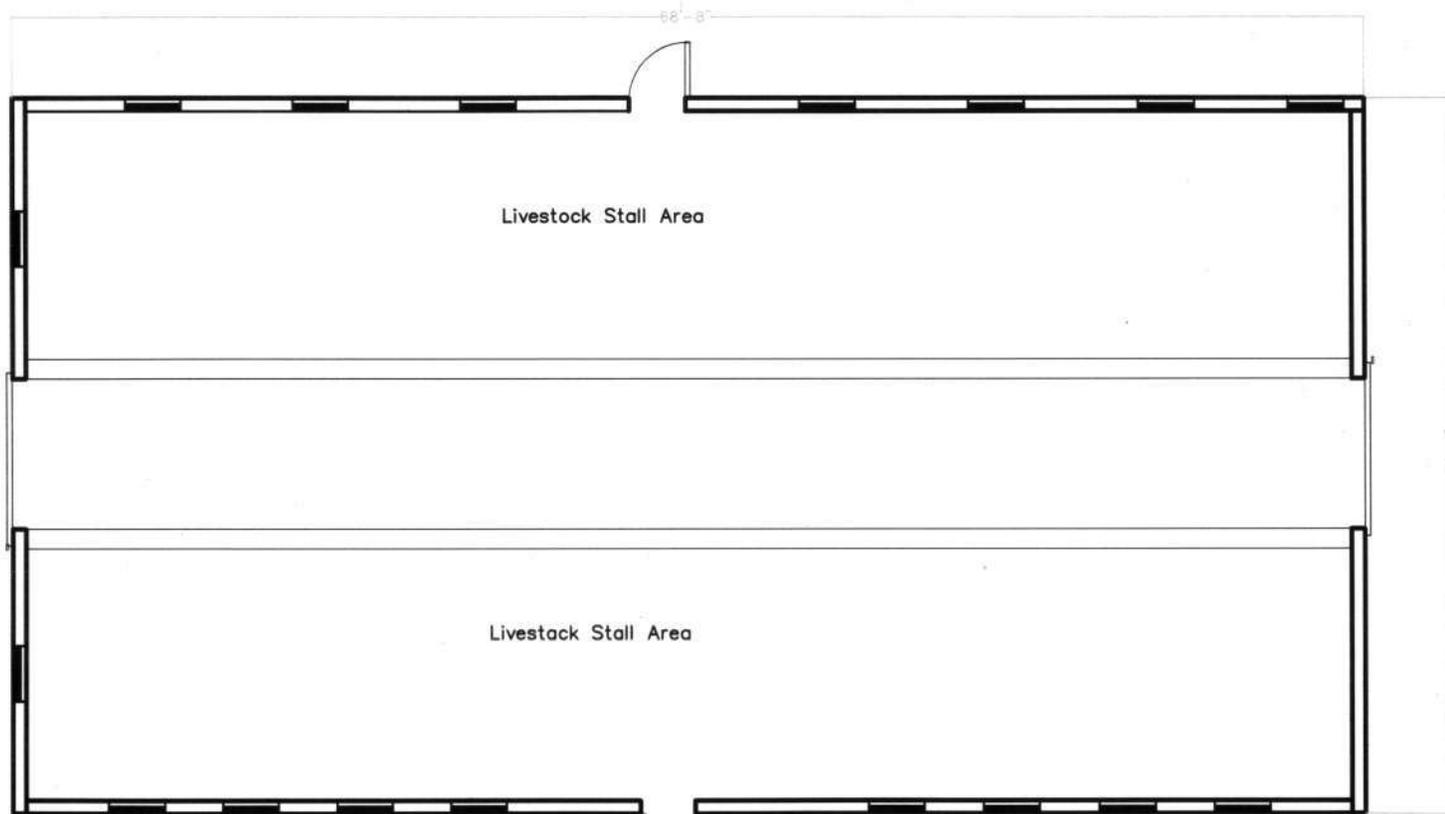
<sup>ii</sup> Ward, Jeanne. *A Phase 1 Cultural Resources Investigation of the Proposed White's Heritage/Gibson's Grant Development*, Queen Anne County, Maryland for Whites Heritage Partnership, LLC., 2002.

Water

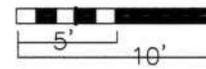


Site Plan for Stoopley-Gibson, Whites Heritgae, QA-222  
February 2006

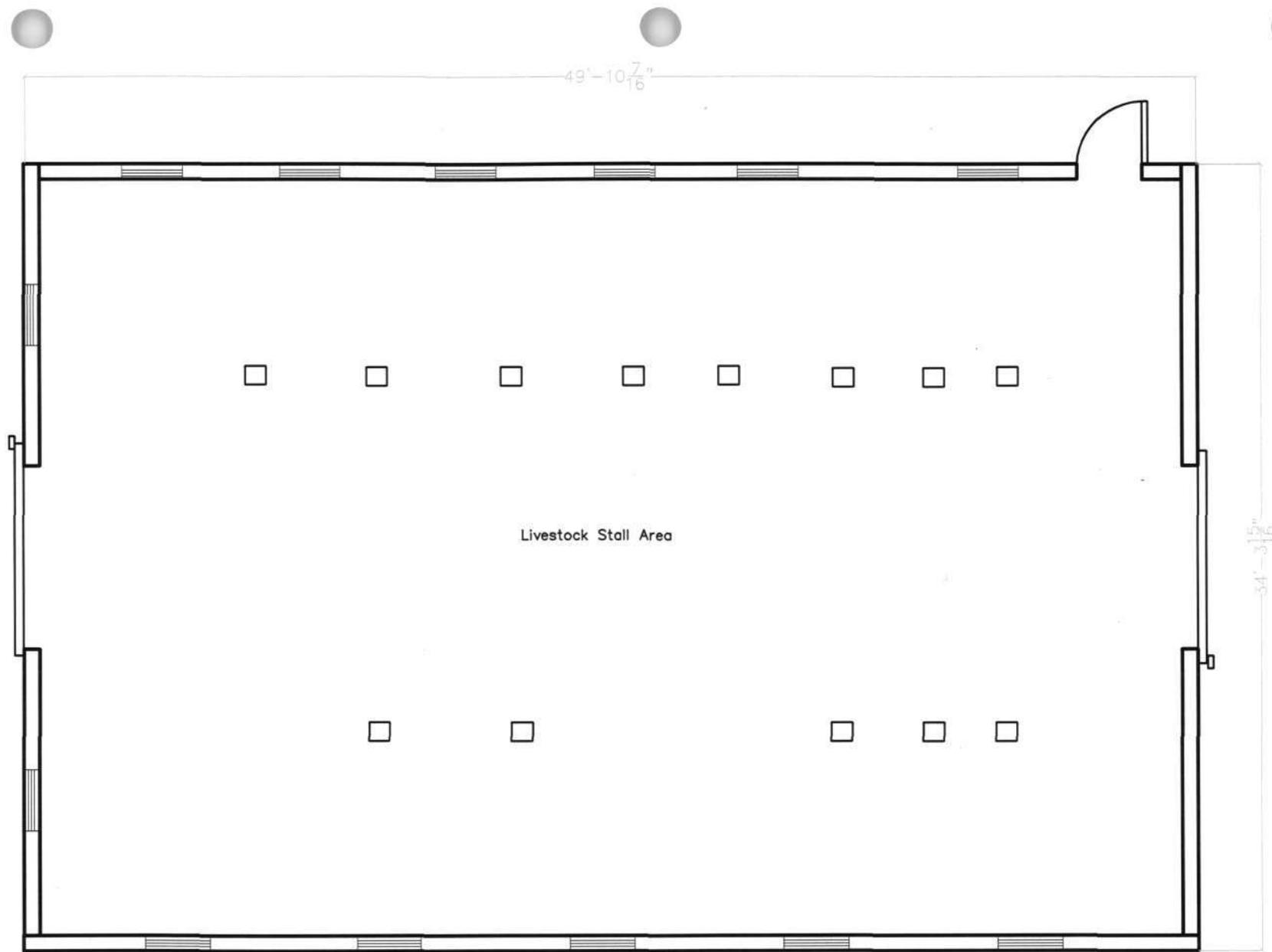




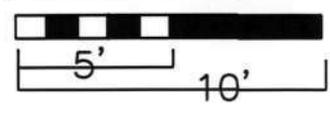
White's Heritage- OA-222 West Barn



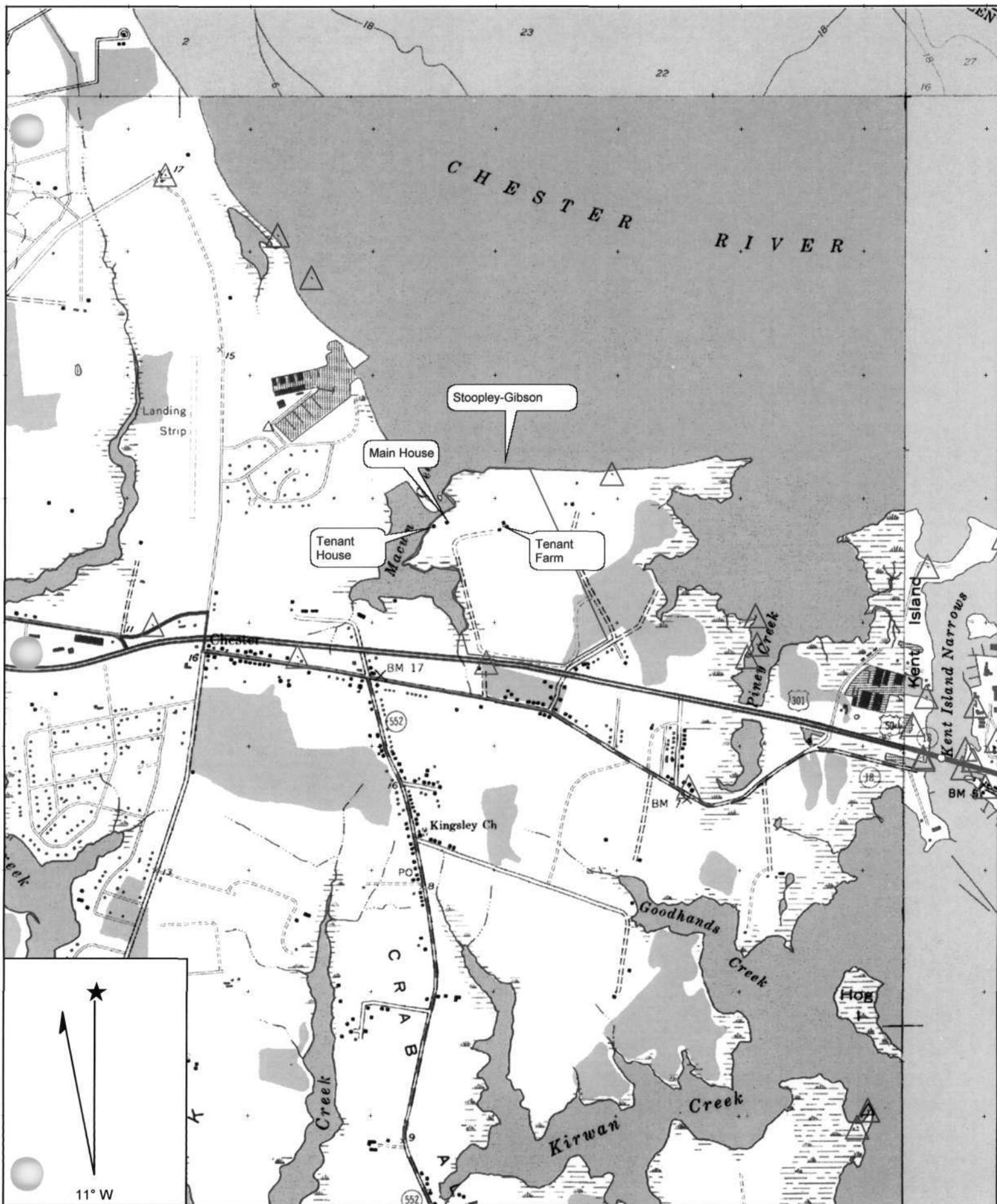
*MI* Drawn by: Kathryn St. Clair, The Ottery Group



# White's Heritage- QA-222 East Barn



Drawn by: Kathryn St. Clair, The Ottery Group



Name: KENT ISLAND  
 Date: 9/5/2006  
 Scale: 1 inch equals 2000 feet

Location: 038° 58' 37.82" N 076° 16' 23.27" W  
 Caption: Stoopley Gibson  
 (Whites Heritage)  
 MIHP# QA-222

Photo 1:

West wall of west barn.



Photo 2:

View facing north towards ell-shaped farm office.



Photo 3:

View facing east towards the west barn.



Photo 4:

View facing east towards corn crib.



Photo 5:

View facing east to northwest corner of corn crib.



Photo 6:

North chamber of corn crib.



Photo 7:

View facing south in middle chamber of corn crib.



Photo 8:

Rafters of corn crib.



Photo 9:

Rafters of corn crib.



Photo 10:

View facing east of south chamber.



Photo 11:

View facing east of south chamber.



Photo 12:

View facing northeast. West barn and corn crib.



Photo 13:

View facing east towards  
chicken coop.



Photo 14:

Interior chicken coop. East wall.



Photo 15:

Interior chicken coop. North  
wall.



Photo 16:

View facing northeast.



Photo 17:

South façade of chicken coop.



Photo 18:

View facing east from farm complex.



Photo 19:

View facing north towards farm cluster.



Photo 20:

View facing north towards farm cluster.



Photo 21:

View facing northwest towards west barn.



Photo 22:

View facing west towards corn crib.



Photo 23:

View facing east toward east barn.



Photo 24:

View facing north to shed.



Photo 25:

View facing south to east barn.



Photo 26:

North façade of east barn.



Photo 27:

Floor or east barn.



Photo 28:

View facing west at north doorway of east barn. Wall thickness and sliding door.



Photo 29:

Interior west wall of east barn.



Photo 30:

Interior east wall of east barn.



Photo 31:

Stall gate in east barn.



Photo 32:

Stalls in east barn.



Photo 33:

Southeast corner of east barn.



Photo 34:

Interior of east barn.



Photo 35:

Facing north in east barn.



Photo 36:

Derelict shed at northeast of farm complex.



Photo 37:

View facing west towards east barn.



Photo 38:

View facing west towards west barn, with east barn on the left and vehicle shed on the right.



Photo 38:

View facing northwest to vehicle shed.



Photo 39:

View facing southwest towards vehicle shed.



Photo 40:

View facing southwest towards vehicle shed and west barn.



Photo 41:

View of farm shed with wood shingles.



Photo 42:

View facing southwest towards west barn.



Photo 43:

View facing southwest towards west barn.



Photo 44:

View facing north towards  
Chester River from farm  
complex.



Photo 45:

View facing northeast from farm  
complex.



Photo 46:

View facing east from farm  
complex.



Photo 47:

View facing south towards west barn.



Photo 48:

View of west barn from north.



Photo 49:

View facing south to west barn.



Photo 50:

Stair hall on north side of west barn.



Photo 51:

View facing stair hall from north.



Photo 52:

View facing west silo from north.



Photo 53:

View facing west hall of west barn.



Photo 54:

Interior south wall of west barn.



Photo 55:

Interior north wall of west barn.



Photo 56:

View facing west towards north wall of west barn. Exterior of east silo.



Photo 57:

View facing east silo.



Photo 58:

View facing southwest of west barn loft.



Photo 59:

View facing south wall of west barn loft.



Photo 60:

View facing south wall of west barn loft.



Photo 61:

View facing east wall above stair hall.



Photo 62:

View facing west in west barn  
loft.



Photo 63:

View facing east in west barn  
loft.



Photo 64:

View facing stairs in west barn  
loft.



Photo 65:

View facing west to silo from stair hall.



Photo 66:

View facing south in stair hall.



Photo 67:

View facing south in stair hall.



Photo 68:

View facing southwest to office.



Photo 69:

View facing southeast to west barn.



Photo 70:

View facing southeast to west barn.



Photo 71:

View facing south towards office.



Photo 72:

Former site of tenant house.



Photo 73:

View from main driveway.



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SEP 12 2006  
By \_\_\_\_\_



QA-222

Stopley Gibson (Whites Heritage)

Chester, ~~Queen~~ Anne's County, MD

Rebecca Howell

1/27/2006

MD SHPO

West barn, north facade

# 1 of 14



QA-222

Stoopley Gibson

Chester, Queen Anne's County, MD

Rebecca Howell

1/27/2006

MD SHPD

West barn, north wall of main room

#2 of 11



QA-222

Stoopley Gibson

Chester, Queen Anne's County, MD

Rebecca Howell

1/27/2006

MD SHPO

West barn, interior, second floor, west wall

# 3 of 11



GA-222

Stoopley Gibson

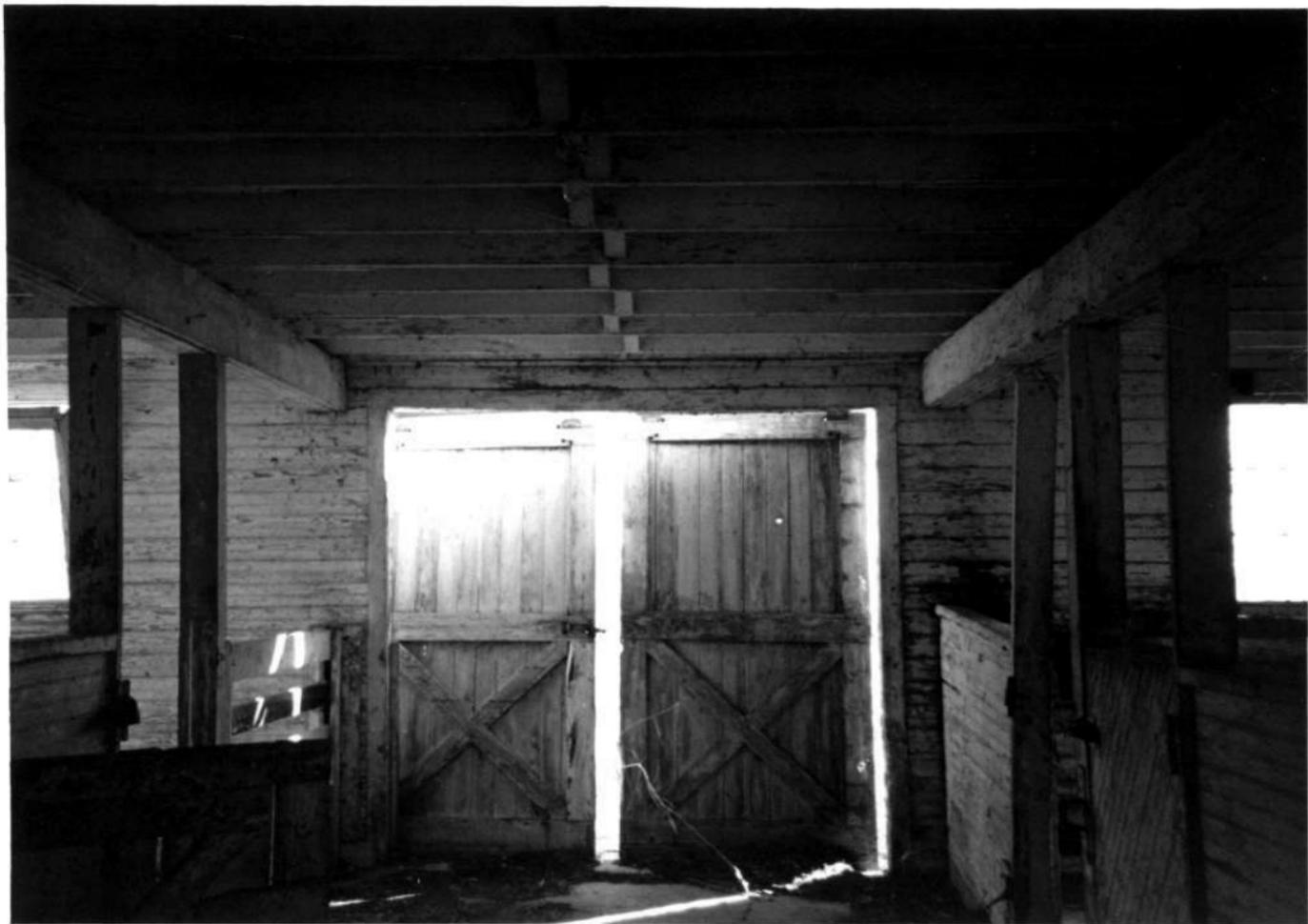
Chester, Queen Anne's County, MD

Rebecca Howell

1/27/2006

West barn, east opening

# 4 of 11



QA-222

Stoopley Gibson (Whites Heritage)

Chester, Queen Anne's County, MD

Rebecca Howell

1/27/2006

MD SHPO

East barn, South wall (interior)

# 5 of 11



QA-222

Stoopley Gibson

Chester, Queen Anne's County, MD

Rebecca Howell

1/27/2006

MD SHPO

East barn, interior west wall

# 6 of 11



QA-222

Stoopley-Gibson (Whites Heritage)

Chester, Queen Anne's County, MD

Rebecca Howell

1/27/2006

MD SHPO

East barn small door at south end of east wall, interior

# ~~7~~ of ~~11~~



QA-222

Stoopley Gibson (Whites Heritage)

Chester, ~~MD~~ Queen Anne's County, MD

Rebecca Howell

1/27/2006

MD SHPO

Farm office, north + west facades; west barn in background

# 8 of 11



QA - 22.2

Stoopley Gibson (Whites Heritage)  
Chester, Queen Anne's County, MD

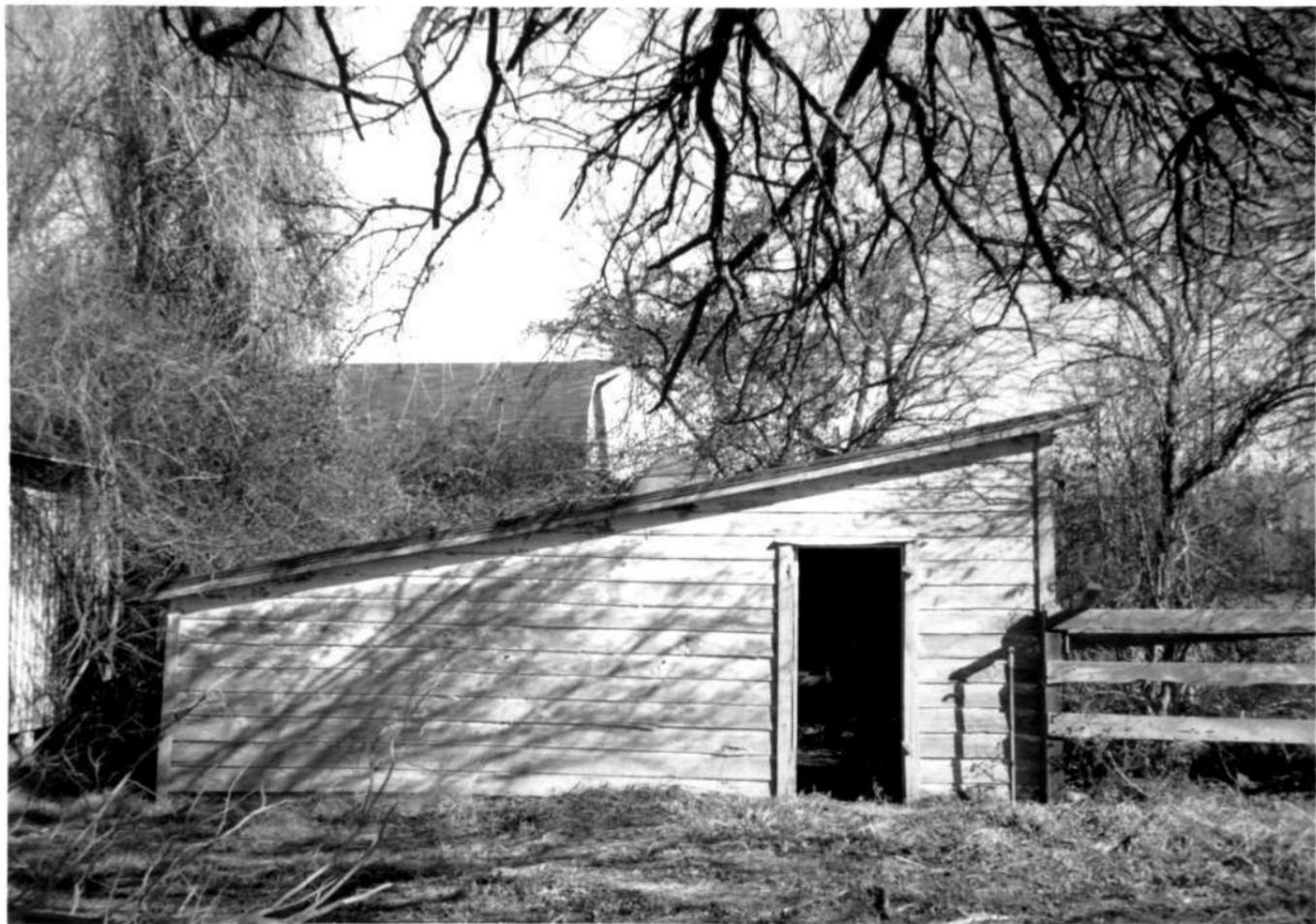
Rebecca Howell

1/27/06

MD SHPO

Corn crib, west facade

# 9 of 11



QA-222

Stoopley Gibson (Whites Heritage)

Chester, Queen Anne's County, MD

Rebecca Howell

1/27/2006

MD SHPO

Chicken coop, west facade; east barn in background.

# 10 of 11



QA-222

Stoopley Gibson (White's Heritage)

Chester, Queen Anne's County, MD

Rebecca Howell

1/27/2006

MD SHPO

Vehicle shed, south facade

# 11 of 11